**Bombay Gazette**
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE

# Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,962.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 5-30 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1910 | | | | |
| 14th Feb. | † MANTUA | 10868 | | |
| 28th " | † CALEDONIA | 7540 | | |
| 5th March. | SALSETTE | 6000 | † PERSIA | 7961 |
| 12th " | † EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 19th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | † MALWA | 10663 |
| 26th " | ARCADIA | 7000 | | |
| 2nd April. | INDIA | 791 | | |
| 9th " | MACEDONIA | 10812 | | |
| 16th " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 23rd " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9105 |
| 30th " | MANTUA | 10868 | | |
| 7th May. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 14th " | CALEDONIA | 7889 | | |
| 21st " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 10509 |
| | EGYPT | 7912 | | |

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

| | SINGLE | RETURN |
|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles | Rs. 495 or Rs. 594 | Rs. 743 or Rs. 891 |
| To London by sea | Rs. 543 „ Rs. 627 | Rs. 792 „ Rs. 919 |

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| AFRICA | 4730 | E. Seberich | 1st March |
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | G. Gillhuber | 16th " |
| KORNEUBURG | 5423 | A. Forestl | 1st April |
| BRIONNI | 4600 | A. de Petris | 16th " |
| AFRICA | 4730 | E. Seberich | 1st May |
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | G. Gillhuber | 16th " |
| KORNEUBURG | 5423 | A. Forestl | 1st June |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| VORWARTS | 6000 | B. Bolzani | 29th March |
| NIPPON | 8350 | E. Tacaposchia | 29th April |
| AGRAM | 7886 | G. Radelich | 29th May |

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 & 500 * |
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back | „ 675 „ 750* |
| Single Class to London | „ 545 „ 685* |
| Single Class to London and back | „ 865 „ 1020* |
| Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice | „ 350 |
| Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back | „ 525 |
| Intermediate Class to London | „ 445 |
| Intermediate Class to London and back | „ 715 |

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 |
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back | „ 675 |
| Single Class to London | „ 545 to 585 * |
| Single Class to London and back | „ 865 to 945 * |

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILING.

The new s.s. "GASTEIN." will sail from Bombay about the 1st of March direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRIA | E. Cobol | 7388 | 24th Feb. 1910. |

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

| Steamer. | Month. | Port. |
|---|---|---|
| Meadowhall | due 22nd February | Philadelphia. |
| Tredegar Hall | due 12th March | " |
| Spanish Prince | due April | New York and Philadelphia. |

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

## SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 2,171 | Mon. 21st Feb. | 11 a.m. | P.D. & O.M. * |
| DWARKA | 1,699 | Thur. 24th Feb. | 9 a.m. | O.M. † |
| LHASA | 2,171 | Fri. 25th Feb. | 5 p.m. | P.D. & O. |

* Forshundar, Dwarka, and O. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHE AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,699 tons, on Tuesday, 8th Feb. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,240 tons, on Monday, 21st Feb. sailing at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Kuwait.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,967 tons, sailing on or about the 19th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

18th February, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMBEA | 5,665 | Robillat | 17th Mar. 1910 |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Magnol | 14th Apr. „ |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 5,378 | Bartillon | 12th May „ |
| NERA | 5,528 | Martin | 9th June „ |
| SAGAGIE | 4,147 | | 7th July „ |
| DUMBEA | 5,665 | Robillat | 4th August „ |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Magnol | 1st Sept. „ |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 5,378 | Bartillon | 24th Feb. 1910. |
| NERA | 5,528 | Martin | 23th Mar. 1910. |

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Horaby Road. Agent.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay, 1910. | Leave Karachi, 1910. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Trafford Hall | 5321 | Mar. 2 1910 | ... |
| †O City of York | 7705 | „ 22 „ | Mar. 19 1910 |
| A City of Vienna | 6672 | April 9 „ | ... |
| C City of Glasgow | 6457 | ... | April 15 „ |
| B City of Madras | 4684 | Apr. 11 „ | „ 21 „ |
| †O City of Calcutta | 7912 | „ 25 „ | „ 27 „ |
| B Walton Hall | 4931 | „ 28 „ | May 5 „ |
| C City of Manchester | 5304 | ... | „ 7 „ |
| C Crawford Hall | 4221 | May 24 „ | ... |
| C City of Karachi | 5557 | ... | „ 31 „ |
| A City of Benares | 6738 | ... | June 16 „ |

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING. 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool. | Due Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| aO City of York | 770 | 22nd Aug. 1910 | 13th Sept. 1910. |
| *O City of Lincoln | 6431 | 17th Sept. „ | 10th Oct. „ |
| aO City of Calcutta | 7912 | 22nd „ „ | 15th „ „ |

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

| All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent. | | First Class | Second Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo | Single ... | 525 | 390 |
| To Naples | Return ... | 850 | 590 |
| From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo | Single ... | 525 | 390 |
| To Marseilles or Genoa | Return ... | 850 | 590 |
| From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo | Single ... | 550 | 420 |
| To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven | Return ... | 885 | 640 |

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

## SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249.

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES 1910.

Booked to all Ports. Berths carefully selected. No Commission charged.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

Passengers on Transport met and assisted.

BAGGAGE

cleared, shipped, insured or warehoused cheaply.

PACKAGES

of all sizes and descriptions shipped, cleared and forwarded at low rates.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR:—

CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD. PICKFORDS, LD. SUTTON & CO. } LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| CALCUTTA: | GRINDLAY & Co. |
| LONDON: | GRINDLAY & Co. |

## BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Cawnpore | Newera-Eliya. |
| Bombay, | Tuticorin, | Aden (Camp.) |
| Madras, | Chittagong, | Aden, (Steamer Point) |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Zanzibar, |
| Lahore | Mandalay, | Mombasa, |
| Amritsar, | Colombo, | Nairobi, |
| Delhi, | Kandy | Entebbe |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI,

MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON W. S.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Eyojun Port |
| Changchun | Lyons | Arthur |
| Dairen (Dairy) | Fengtien Mukden | Peking |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | San Francisco |
| Honolulu | Newchwang | Shanghai |
| Hongkong | New York | Tiehling |
| Kobe | Osaka | Tientsin |
| London | | Tokyo |

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

# BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.
Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.
The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.
Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

GOERZ TRIEDER "PAGOR."

THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE
For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Power | 6×, weight 10 oz. | 8×4 weight 10½ oz., | 10×, weight 11 oz.. |
| Price: | Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100. | Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110. | Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120, |

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.

A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India
Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.
Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.

This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £5-5.
Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.
Rs. 78-12-0 Cash Rs. 70.
Price includes case and shoulder strap.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.

BOMBAY & POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

*Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from*

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

S. PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER.

MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

(Sole Agents for Western India.)

"S. PELLEGRINO"

ITS MINERAL WATERS.

An elegant Illustrated Booklet post free on application.

25-27 29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner Milner 1903, S. H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH, FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.

Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC

Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

## NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

WE beg to notify that from this date our ADDRESS will be

NO. 3, WALLACE STREET,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD
THE COUPE CO., LTD.

*18th February, 1910.*

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

*Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.*

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

### ON SALE.

VALUABLE MEDICAL and SURGICAL BOOKS, and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS belonging to LT.-COLONEL COLLIS, on FRIDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, at Nepean Sea Road, opposite Mr. Chowkney's Bungalow.

## GRAPHIEL'S RESULTS.

SIXTH DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Race | Danseuse | 2nd | |
| 2nd ,, | Asfundier | Won 4 to 1 | |
| 3rd ,, | Lady Violet | | |
| (Went with Master Theo) | | Won 2½ to 1 | |
| 4th ,, | Urgent | ,, | 15 to 1 |
| 5th ,, | Castalia | 2nd | |
| 6th ,, | Rajput | Won 5 to 1 | |
| (Amendment on R. C.) | | | |

FOURTH DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Race | Danseuse | Won 6 to 4 on | |
| 2nd ,, | Asfundier | ,, 4 to 1 | |
| (Given as upset) | | | |
| 3rd ,, | Soult Line | ,, 6 to 4 on | |
| 4th ,, | Sialkote | ,, 1½ to 1 | |
| 5th ,, | Refresher | ,, 12 to 1 | |
| (Confirmed on R. C.) | | | |
| 6th ,, | Tachreet | 2nd | |
| 7th ,, | Forfeit | Won 2½ to 1 | |

FIFTH DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Race | Evening Herald | Won 3 to 1 |
| 2nd ,, | Hishan | Out. |
| 3rd ,, | Oakton | Won 3 to 1 |
| 4th ,, | Tachreet | 3rd |
| 5th ,, | Lumination | Won 2 to 1 |
| (Given as upset.) | | |
| 6th ,, | Vedas | Won 3½ to 1 |

**Office :—Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, adjoining Messrs. Queen and Saxby.**

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING.

Daily Lessons, 8-30 A.M. to 12 noon, under the Tuition of Miss PHILLIPS (Certificated Teacher).

TERMS MODERATE.

Assistance given in securing positions.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the President, Rangoon Municipality, up to 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1910, for the SUPPLY of 15,000 Tons of the best quality of Bombay (unbroken) Stone to be delivered before the 31st March, 1911, in quantities of not less than 1,000 Tons per mensem. Tenders to state the rate per ton of 20 cft., delivered and stacked ready for measurement at the Stone Depot, Danneedaw, or such other Depot on the river bank as may be ordered.

The specifications, terms and conditons may be obtained at the Office of the Chief Engineer, on payment of Re. 1 per set. Each Tender must be accompained by a receipted Municipal Chalan for Rs. 1,000 and must be superscribed "Stone Ballast supply."

No Tender will be considered unless strictly in accordance with the terms and conditions.

The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 4,000 to complete the required security.

The Municipal Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to assign reasons for the rejection of any Tender.

By Order,
R. O. WALES,
Secretary,
Rangoon Municipality.

Rangoon, 9th February, 1910.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY TIMBER SLEEPERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of two lakhs and fifty thousand SLEEPERS for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, during 1910-11, delivery of half the quantity to be completed by 1st October, 1910, and of the other half by 31st January, 1911.

Tenders may be submitted for each period separately if preferred. The sleepers should be 9ft. 6in. long, 10in. wide and 5in. thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian Sal—Deodar or Burmese Pynkado, Western Australian—Hill-Grown Jarrah, New South Wales—Mixed Harwoods, Tasmanian—Mixed Harwoods, Queensland—Mixed Harwoods, Java Teak. } Varieties and their percentages to be clearly specified.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers offered of each kind of timber (when more than one kind is offered), and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Australian, Tasmanian, and Java Teak sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers; the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta. Sal and Deodar sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and the prices quoted must include cost of spreading for inspection and delivery into trucks at these stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station should be definitely stated in the tender.

The tenders must be submitted duly filled in on the prescribed form and be addressed to

"The Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow," the envelope being sealed and superscribed "Tenders for the supply of sleepers."

They must reach the Manager's Office at Lucknow before noon of 15th March 1910.

Unless these conditions are complied with the tender will be liable to rejection without consideration.

Forms of tender and specifications can be obtained on payment of Rs. 100 from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow.

Payments made for tender forms will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders provided a 'bona fide' tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the contract agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the tenders.

No tender will be considered unless it is written on the prescribed form with all details clearly stated.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance; he further reserves the right to accept any tender in part.

W. A. JOHNS,
Officiating Manager,
O. & R. Railway.

Manager's Office, O. & R. Railway,
Lucknow, dated the 3rd February, 1910.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 62, Crystal Palace, Park Road, Sydenham, London, S.E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply "Bombay Gazette Office."

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "AUSTRIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the PRINCE'S DOCK, No. K. Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPOINTMENTS for Surveys must be made the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO.
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY the 3rd March, 1910, at 10 P.M.

A. HILL TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1910, for the construction of a RINGING ROOM for Silver Coin, in His Majesty's Mint, Bombay. Value of work about Rs. 6,410. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, reserves the right to reject any Tender or Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment at the usual fees during office hours, either on personal application or by Agents.

E. M. PROBS, A.M. Inst., C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1910.

THE FAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA, including Ceylon and Burma, published under the authority of the Secretary State for India in Council. Medium 8vo, with text-illustrations and 10 plates. DERMAPTERA (Earwigs), 10s.

London : Taylor and Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street ; Calcutta and Simla : Thacker, Spink and Co. ; Bombay: Thacker and Co., Ltd.; Berlin: Friedlander and Sohn, Carlstrasse 11.

HORSE SHOW.

PRACTICE JUMPS at Marine Lines Maidan will be available from FRIDAY to MONDAY inclusive, from 7-30 to 9-30 A.M.

## BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

FEBRUARY 22ND AND 24TH.

CERTAIN CLASSES advertised in Original Programme have been CANCELLED, owing to insufficient support.

FIRST DAY (AFTERNOON).
TUESDAY, 22nd.

Ring No. 1.—Judges. { Col. J. Forbes, Major Davie.

4 p.m.—Class XI
4-15 p.m.—Class VIII
4-30 p.m.—Class XIV
4-45 p.m.—Class X
} Hunters.

Ring No. 2.—Judges. { Col. Logan Home, Major Martin.

4 p.m.—Class VII. Hunters.
4-30 p.m.—Class XIII } Ladies' horses.
4-45 p.m.—Class XV
Best Horse ridden by a Lady vide conditions.

Arena.—Judges { Col. Ducat, Col. Taylor, Col. Logan Home.

5 p. m.—Class XXX Pony Jumping.
5 30 p. m.—Class XXII
5 45 p. m.—Class XXII
6 p. m.—Class XXIV } Harness Classes.

SECOND DAY (MORNING)
THURSDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

Ring No. 1.—Judges. { Major Martin, Major Davie.

8 a.m.—Class XXXVI Brood mares.
8-15 a.m.—Class XVI
8-45 a.m.—Class XVII
9-0 a.m.—Class XIX
} Polo Ponies.

Ring No. 2.—Judges { Colonel Ducat, Colonel Taylor.

8 a.m.—Class I
8-15 a.m.—Class II
8-30 a.m.—Class III
8-15 a.m.—Class IV
} Charges and Troop Horses.

ARENA,
NIL.

SECOND DAY (AFTERNOON).
THURSDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

Ring No. 1.—Judges { Colonel Logan Home, Colonel Taylor.

3-30 p.m.—Class VI
4-0 p.m.—Class IX
4-30 p.m.—Best Hunters
4-45 p.m.—Best Turned out Saddle Horse
} Hunters.

RING NO. 2.

Light Weights of VI and IX.

Arena.—Judges { Colonel Ducat, Colonel Logan Home, Colonel Taylor.

4 45 p.m.—Class XXIX Jumping (horses).
5-30 p.m.—Class XXVIII Best turn out Harness.
5-45 p.m.—General Parade Prize Winners.
6-0 p.m.—Distribution of Prizes by H. E. the Governor.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Lepor Home, Trombay.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

## AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE

AMIDST BRILLIANT SURROUNDINGS.

RACE WEEK ATTRACTION,

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT.

THE JOCKEY
THE JOCKEY
THE JOCKEY,

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT

JIM BLACKWOOD
THE JOCKEY,

GRAND RACE-COURSE SCENES.
CLEVER RACING.

SUNBEAM WINS.

Also Macbeth, Charles I. and Jester's Daughter, etc.

2 Performances, 7 to 8-30 and 9-30 to 11 p. m.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

LOCATION OF OUR TENTS :
BEHIND THE COWALIA FIRE BRIGADE STATION,
At the End of Kennedy Bridge.
Look out for (4) big lamps.

MATINEE, } TO-DAY at 4
MATINEE, } p.m. sharp (S.T.)

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEES ONLY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 19TH.
GRAND PRESENTATION NIGHT
when Handsome trophies will be presented to the Winning Jockey and Trainer of
THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.
OUR NEW PROGRAMME
ADMITTED
TO BE BETTER THAN THE FIRST ONE.
Booking at SOUNDY & Co.
SPECIAL MATINEE,
TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH.

N.B.—Booking for Sunday's Matinee at the Apollo Hotel from 10 o'clock until 2 p. m. sharp.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to the Re. One and Rs. Two Seats.

N. B.—SPECIAL TRAM CARS WILL RUN after the performance from Grant Road Terminus to all parts of Bombay.

For prices and further particulars see daily Handbills.

Madame HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
Col. BOB LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND ATTRACTION.
FARTHEST SOUTH
WITH
SHACKLETON.

A thrilling series of Magnificent and Wonderful Views taken in the Antarctic Regions by members of the British Expedition
AS EXHIBITED BEFORE
HIS MAJESTY
THE KING,
On September 27th 1909.

A genuine series of Polar films, showing the privations endured by the gallant and intrepid Commander and his comrades in their final dash for the Pole, they got within 97 miles of it.

NOT A FAIRY TALE,
AN ABSOLUTE FACT.
WE HAVE SECURED THIS FILM
AT AN
ENORMOUS ROYALTY.
OUR MOTTO
IS LIKE SHACKLETON'S
EXCELSIOR.
Time and Prices as usual.

THE
EXCELSIOR MANAGEMENT
WISH TO DRAW THE
ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC THAT
THEY ARE NOT CONNECTED
WITH ANY OTHER
CINEMATOGRAPH
in the City.
OUR LOCATION
IS NEAR
BORI BUNDER.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

## AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
TOWN-HALL.

TO-NIGHT,
FEBRUARY 19th, at 9-30 P.M.
IN AID OF THE
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.
MILITARY BAND.
ADMISSION, RUPEE ONE.

Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY AND COMPANY, where tables can be reserved at an extra charge of Re. 1 per table, to accommodate four Chairs.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Printing and other Machines of the "Khabardar Printing Press," in Nagdevi Street.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 20th Inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, in possession Mooltani Tehilram Girdharidas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdool Vahed Haji Goolam Mahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of June 1908, the following printing and other machines of the said press in one or separate lots, such as demi size printing machine, treadle printing machine, paper cutting machine, hand and pin presses, lathe cutter, a large lot of English, Gujrati and Marathi types, type cases, racks, a large lot of blocks, copying press, cupboard, chairs, table, gas fitting lamps, clock, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th February, 1910.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE :—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats | ... ... | 3,000 |
| DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats... | ... ... | 1,000 |
| Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats ... | ... ... | 2,600 |
| WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats | ... ... | 1,700 |
| Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats... | | For offers. |
| ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats | ... ... | 3,400 |
| HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats | ... ... | 3,500 |
| PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats | ... ... | 3,400 |
| BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats | ... ... | 5,000 |
| De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats... | ... ... | 2,100 |
| REO—18 H.P., 5 seats | ... ... | For offers. |
| BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats | ... ... | 2,100 |

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

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THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT
SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT
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ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
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MANAGER, BOMBAY.

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FOR
"STANDARD"
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EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID .....£26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
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BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Indrm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

PAY A VISIT where you find Novelty, Chocolate, Cheese, Fruits and Syrup.—HAJI JACKERIA IBRAHIM, 52 Esplanade Cross Road.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE ? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE.—Half Plate (square bellows) CAMERA, complete. Full particulars from V. O. V., Box No. 348, care "Bombay Gazette."

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ¼ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 ½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. R. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 401, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Re. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS ? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old ; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—abreak down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same ; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want or energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—more power—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE
LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex ; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England, 2/9. Purchasers should see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package.

Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

Hold the largest stock of the newest Designs in CRETONNES out of England (over 120 patterns to choose from), also a similar number of patterns in

TAPESTRIES,
DAMASKS,
MUSLINS, ETC.

PATTERNS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

We are showing the most Select Stock of Furniture in the East in all Styles for Dining, Drawing and Bedrooms.

CALL and INSPECT our Stock or send for illustrated Catalogue.

ESTIMATES FREE.

ADDRESS :
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Telegrams : "BILLIARDS," Bombay

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

THREE SMALL TUGS or sea-going LAUNCHES of about 150 tons gross for a period of 12 months.

Owners wishing to hire the same please communicate at once giving particulars to the undersigned.

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 14th February, 1910.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1903.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 13,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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| BANGKOK | KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States) | RANGOON | |
| BATAVIA | LONDON | SAIGON | |
| BOMBAY | LYONS | SAN FRANCISCO | |
| CALCUTTA | MALACCA. | SHANGHAI | |
| CANTON | MANILA | SINGAPORE | |
| COLOMBO | NAGASAKI | SOURABAYA | |
| FOOCHOW | NEW YORK | TIENTSIN | |
| HAMBURG | PEKING | YOKOHAMA | |
| HANKOW | | YUCHO | |
| HONGKONG | | | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Medan Deli (Sumatra) | Hongkong |
| Bombay | Singapore | Foochow |
| Karachi | Klang (F. M. States.) | Saigon |
| Calcutta | Kwala Lumpor (Do.) | Shanghai |
| Madras | Bangkok | Tientsin |
| Rangoon | Batavia | Hankow |
| Colombo | Sourabaya | Yokohama |
| Penang | Manilla | Kobe |
| Thaiping (Perak) | Cebu (Philippines) | New York |
| Ipoh (Perak). | | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

FIRE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. REID,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## BANKS.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES :
MUMBADEVI, AHMEDABAD and KARACHI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; they also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble Sir SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSHEDJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownagar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM HARIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; they also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undert

# Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.


# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx...Comdr J Harvey .....Special Service vessel
R I M S Minto.....Comdr C M Luck .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 18.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Britannia | 1969 | Hales | Bok H S & Co |
| Blake | 2898 | Hill | W&A Graham & Co |
| Barsby | 2482 | Marsey | T Morrison & Co |
| Bulimba | 1607 | Butler | M M & Co |
| City of Vienna | 2996 | Greenham | B & P S N & Co |
| Dwarka | 759 | Moxon | M M & Co |
| Ethelwynne | 2046 | Heash | T Morrison & Co |
| Hillfern | 2776 | William | W & A Graham & Co |
| Imaum | 2704 | Weydehl | K Nixon&Co |
| Morven | 2272 | Saunders | The Indo Burma Petrolium & Co |
| Nasori | 911 | Miore | B & P S N & Co |
| Oceana | 3507 | Bruce | P & O S N Co |
| Pearlmoor | 2576 | Moffett | The Bombay & Co |
| Shah Navaz | 2522 | Mitchell | B & H S N Co |
| Sheikh | 2828 | Waiso | Killick Nixon &Co |
| Salsette | 2391 | Hayward | P & O S N & Co |
| Urlana | 3384 | Carey | M M & Co |
| Wardha | 2552 | Archdeacon | M M & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 18.

PRINCE'S DOOK.

| | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Clan Lindsay | 2499 | Harris | N F | 11-3 Jamas Finlay & Co |
| B | Trafford Hall | 3131 | Hood | Liverpool | 2-3 Killick |
| F | Clan Farquhar | 3757 | Wadge | Dunkirk | 22-2 James Finlay & Co |
| G | Mahomedi | 251 | Geddie | Zanzibar | 21-2 B & P S N Co |
| K | Austria | 4871 | Rainch | Kobe | 24-2 A L S N & Co |
| L | Budrie | 1613 | Collinson | Aden | 18-2 G Jeewaji |
| M | Fakkri | 2555 | Revill | Mauritius | 23-2 Bombay & Hazar Co |
| N | Umzumbi | 2133 | Mitchell | Hull | 19-2 W & A Graham & Co |
| O | Moshtari | 1109 | Primrose | Stream | 16-2 B & P S N Co |
| P | Glenesk | 2093 | Hurst | Antwerp | 1-3 Killick Nixon & Co |
| Q | Shah Ameer | 1921 | Pigot | F F | N F B & H S N& Co |

H W P D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bahadari | 329 | Fakeera | Mangalore | 18-2 | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Indravati | 513 | Fakeera | Karachi | 19 2 | Bo S N &Co |
| Kaveri | 553 | Mahomed | B'nagar | 19-2 | Bo S N & Co Ld |
| Netravati | 699 | Cassam | (repairing) | | Bo S N & Co Ld |
| Satrunji | 547 | Esmail | N F | N F | Bo S N & Co Ld |

Offside Q

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Devanha | 4785 | Powell | Shanghai | 2-3 | P & O S N Co |

### VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sofala | 3435 | Beeman | Rangoon | 19-2 M M & Co |
| 2 | Elyala | 3994 | Haig | Liverpool | 23-2 W & A Graham & Co |
| 3 | Galavale | 2441 | Seeony | Karachi | 20-2 James Finlay & Co |
| 6 | Schoenfels | 3311 | Rode | Hamburg | 22-2 W & A Graham & Co |
| 9 | Chanda | 3951 | Tice | Antwerp | 20-2 M M & Co |
| 10&11 | Egypt | 4178 | Summers | London | 12-3 P & O S N Co |
| 13 | Caledonia | 3529 | W Hayward | London | 26-2 P & O S N Co |
| 15 | Yetorofu Maru | 5967 | Keith | Kobe | 25-2 N Y Kaisha |
| 16 | Broadwater | 3466 | N F | Liverpool | 26-2 T Morrison & Co |

## ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18. | Urlana s | Carey | Calcutta Feb. 1 |
| | Austria s | Rainth | Trieste, Jan. 27 |
| | Caledonien s | Lafeat | Noumea, Jan. 18 |
| | Salsette s | Hayward | Aden, Feb. 13 |

## DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Lhasa s | MacDiarmid | Karachi. |
| | Dunbegh Hall s | MacPherson | Karachi. |
| | Haydn s | Ferguson | Marseilles. |
| | Rexhill s | Dowell | Calcutta. |
| | Caledonien s | Lafont | Marseilles. |
| | Upada s | Willsher | Rangoon. |
| | Sofala s | Bowman | Galle. |

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—
Steamer Alala for Genoa.
" Clan Farquhar for Dunkirk etc.
" Clan Lindsay for Dunkirk etc.
" Salsette for Aden.
" Austria for China.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P & O Company's steamer Himalaya, with the outward Mails of the 11th instant, passed Suez at 1 p.m. on Thursday the 17th idem.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Trieste, left Aden on the 17th instant and is due here on the 25th instant morning.

## DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 3/3 18.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elyala s—2,560 cwts oil cakes The New Mofussil and Co; 257 cwts condiments and 4 cwts dry Bombay ducks M Poonjiaji and Sons; 47 cwts old rubber C Macdonald and Co; 49 bales wool E Sewji; 169 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 5 bales wool D Koondemal; 36 bales wool R Ragoonathdas; 11 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co; 1 bale silk waste J Nazandas; 2 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 117 bales wool The Bombay and Co; 520 cwts myrabolams T Mesnras.

Broadwater s—120 cwts gum G Sojpal 620 bales cotton Guddum and Co; 10,000 cwts cotton-seed L Drefuse and Co.

### FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—47 cases bristles and 70 casks skins Nizamudin and Co; 22 bales carpets R B Curamsey Damji; 104 cwts cashewnuts and 65 cwts olibanum G Sojpal, 100 cwts olibanum F Jaithabhoy; 11 bales skins J M Rehmtoola.

Glenesk s—1,050 cwts myrabolams A Khimji, 160 cwts mussoor Ralli Bros.

Egypt s—1,050 cwts myrabolams A Khimji.

### FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—840 cwts groundnuts J Facheri.

Elysia s—2,998 cwts teelseed and 50 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

### FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

### FOR BOSTON.

Elysia s—69 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

### FOR HAVRE.

Broadwater s—1,000 cwts myrabolams. Kalyandas Bros; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

### FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Farquhar s—12,006 cwts gingellyseed, 481 cwts linseed, 19,009 cwts groundnuts and 6,003 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 12,598 cwts gingellyseed and 6,001 cwts groundnuts, A Blaschek and Co: 1,050 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 375 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, H Maganlal; 10,582 cwts nigerseed and 2,039 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,802 cwts khoorsanee D Nanji and Co.

Millburn s—2,009 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 3,582 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,001 cwts groundnuts, H Maganlal; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhawji and Co.

### FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 444 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, M Valabhdas; 2,925 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 2,038 cwts gingelly-seed, Warman and Co; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji; 110 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

Glenesk s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, H Maganlal.

### FOR HAMBURG.

Schoenfels s—385 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 397 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,076 cwts gingelly-seed, Warman and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal and Co; 495 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 350 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 35 bales hemp, J N Kapadia; 1,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal.

Broadwater s—500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

### FOR BREMAN.

Schoenfels s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

### FOR GENOA.

Alala s—105 tons old iron, M Goolambusein.

Clan Lindsay s—100 tons old iron, J Saloobhoy 1,000 cwts linseed, L Drefuse and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,497 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

### FOR HULL.

Umzumbi s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

### FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—105 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 1,509 bales twist, S J David and Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—750 cwts onions R E Dadachanji.

Austria s—613 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

### FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—450 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 378 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 500 bales twist, S J David and Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—350 bales twist, D D Curranee and Co; 7 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Austria s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,314 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 700 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 350 bales twist C Bhawanidas.

### FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

Austria s—500 bales cotton H. Goculdas and Co. 1700 bales cotton S. J. David and Co. 500 bales cotton A. W. Campbell and Co. 500 bales cotton the Japan Cotton Trading and Co. 500 bales cotton. C. Ebrahim and Co., 1098 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 400 bales cotton R. D. Master and Co., 500 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

### FOR YOKKAICHI.

Yetorofu Maru s—220 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 34 bales catton Volkart Bros.

### FOR YOKOHAMA.

Austria s—160 bales cotton R. D. Master and Co. 300 bales cotton Glazbrook and Co.

## EXPORT MANIFEST.

S S Gerania 3,142 tons Captain G Pesut sailed for Trieste on 4th day of February with 11,466 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

### FOR TRIESTE.

495 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 1,595 bales cotton, and 3,608 bags teelseed, Volkart Bros; 1,061 bales cotton, and 14,079 bags teelseed, Ralli Bros; 662 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 2,368 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 770 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 590 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 330 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 550 bales cotton Gaddum and Co: 210 bags teelseed, Warman and Co; 4,336 bags teelseed, J Fachiri; 1,334 bags teelseed, L Drefuse and Co; 4,002 bags teel-seed, Killick Nixon and Co; 8,671 bags teel-seed, and 667 bags rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

### FOR VENICE.

1,000 bales cotton and 5,871 bags castorseed, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, and 667 bags castorseed A Blaschek and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spin-ner and Co; 250 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 200 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 100 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 200 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 50 bales cotton G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co 33 bales hemp P Bhirji; 2037 bags castorseed Ralli Bros.

### FOR FIUME.

1333 bags teelseed Volkert Bros; 1668 bags teelseed J Fachiri; 4002 bags teelseed L Drefuse and Co 1333 bags teelseed and 1250 bags rapeseed Ralli Bros. 55 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

### FOR ODESSA.

200 bales cotton Glade and Co; 230 bags linseed T Canji.

### FOR ANCONIA.

100 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co.

S S Moravia 2268 tons Captain D Cosulich sailed for Trieste on 6th day of February with 3335 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

### FOR TRIESTE.

220 bales cotton the New Mofussil and Co; 1615 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 385 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co; 220 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 385 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2668 bags teelseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2001 bags teelseed J Fachiri; 39 cases olibanum S Cooverji and Co.

### FOR VENICE.

300 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

### FOR FIUME.

1334 bags teelseed J Fachiri; 110 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co.

### FOR ALEXANDRIA.

1250 bags teelseed J Fachiri, 333 bags teelseed Killick Nixon and Co.

### FOR ODESSA.

20 cases olibanum R Damji and Co.

## IMPORT.

S. S. Clan Farquhar 3756 tons Captain G C Wadge arrived in harbour on Thursday from Mauritius with cargo of 11407 bags sugar.

S. S. Australia 7871 tons Captain G. Rainth arrived in harbour on Friday from Trieste with the following cargo:—
15 twist, 3250 sugar, 168 cement, 26 mineral water, 5 aventurine stone. 26 cotton, 5 cigarette, 600 figs, 10 gum, 450 almonds. 4 silk waste, 21 gum myrah, 48 gum, 73, wheat, 596 olibanum. 160, fish tins, 100 mother of pearl shells, 1 ivory, 50 beeswax, 84 archillaweed 4 hides, 144 ghee 2 batelnuts.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th February.

Parades for the weeks. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

To-morrow the 19th inst—The full Gataore Teams Specialists of each Company to man the Guns at Mahalaxmi Fort and carry out Battery Drill. Members to parade at Grant Road Station at 4-50 p m.

Cyclists to proceed direct to Fort.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Sunday the 20th inst—Practice 6th B LC from Mahalaxmi. Each Company to completely man the two 6th B L C Guns to carry out Instructional practice. All members to parade sharp at 10-30 a.m. in the Fort.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A., Adjt., B. V. A.


LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.


# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. (CASH strictly in ADVANCE.)

## EUROPE.

### BIRTHS.

BARNETT—Jan 30, at 46 Draycott Place, S W, the Lady Aline Barnett, of a son.

CUTLACK—Jan 22, at 30 Peverell Park Road, Plymouth, the wife of Engineer-Lieut P E Cutlack, R N, of a son.

JENNINGS BRAMLY—Jan 27, at Meadow House, Winchester, the wife of Capt A W Jennings Bramly, 20th Hussars, of a son.

KARSLAKE—Jan 26, at Camberley, the wife of Capt R Karslake, D S O, Royal Field Art, of a son.

PRESTON—Jan 27, at Cardinal Mansions, Carlisle Place, Westminster, the Hon Mrs Richard Preston, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

BROWN—MACBEAN—Jan 25, at Holy Trimity, Stirling, Engineer Lieut Harold A Brown, R N, H M S "Bellerophon", to Marion, daughter of the late Col Forbes Macbean, 92nd Gordon Highlanders.

CAREY—HUGHES—Jan 27, at the Parish Church, Reigate, Capt Harold Eustace Carey, Royal Field Art, son of Major Gen W D Carey, late Royal Art, to Alice Ellen (Elsie), daughter of Mr F Hughes.

CARTWRIGHT—ROSS—Jan 26, at St Cuthbert's, Philbeach Gardens, S W, John Rogers Cartwright, Davon Regt, to Isabella, daughter of G E A Ross.

FEARON—FARQUHARSON—Jan 26, at Holy Trinity, Blackheath Hill, John Francis Fearon to Lilian Maud, daughter of Col M H Farquharson, Royal Marines (retired).

FLETCHER—WILMER—Jan 31, at St Cuthbert's, Philbeach Gardens, Conway Grant Fletcher to Ruby Gordon, daughter of Col Wilmer, Indian Army.

WINDELER—DEANE—Jan 25, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, William R Windeler to Marian Daisy Deane, daughter of the late Col Thomas Deane, C B.

### DEATHS.

BRUTTON—Jan 30, at Hove, Major Robert Abernethie Brutton, late Royal Marine Light Inf, aged 74.

CAVENDISH—Jan 25, at 72 Oakfield Road, Stroud Green, the Hon Caroline Fanny Cavendish, aged 83.

GARNETT—Jan 26, at Uplands, Hereford, Col R Garnett, C B, late Seaforth Highlanders, age 65.

HEDGES—Jan 29, at Windermere, Sidcup, Frederic St John Hale Hedges, H E I C S aged 67.

KEENE—Jan 24, at Kingsmead House, 1 Hartham Road, London, N, Col J B Keene, V D, aged 87.

LUSK—Jan 28, at 15 Sussex Square, W, Dame Lusk, widow of Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart, aged 84.

MURPHY—Jan 27, at 7 Duchess Street, W, William Jeremiah Murphy, late major 3rd batt the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt, aged 49.

PONSONBY—Jan 27, at Bath, the Hon Frances Charlotte Ponsonby, aged 83.

THACKERAY—Jan 23, at 17 Kirkley Cliff, Lowestoft, Elizabeth, wife of Capt Fred R Thackeray, late 74th Highlanders, aged 74.

## OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

### BIRTH.

DAVY—February 10, at Nowgong, C I, to Staff Sergeant and Mrs Davy (Military Farms), a daughter.

### MARRIAGE.

DAWSON—McCLOUGHIN—February 12, at Trichinopoly, South India, Henry Hubert, second son of Yelverton Dawson, M D, Southbourne, Hampshire, England, Captain, 75th Carnatic Infantry, to Frances Louise, elder daughter of Thomas J. Mc Cloughin, General Traffic Manager, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly.

### DEATH.

VON GOLDSTEIN—February 5, at Simla, Adolphina von Goldstein, aged 68 years.


H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Novelty Cinematograph 6-30, 10 8-30 and 11 p.m. Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, behind Gowalia Fire Brigade Station, 9-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Too eager a seller makes a bad market."—JOHN OXENHAM.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala has arrived in Bombay and put up at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

AN INDIAN LL. D.—Dewan Badri Nath, son of His Excellency the Prime Minister Dewan Amar Nathji of Jammoo and Kashmere State, returned from Europe with the degree of LL. D. yesterday by the Mail steamer, a number of friends were present on the bunder and he was accorded a cordial reception.

PARSI AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—The amateur performance in aid of Stri Jarshnoti Mandal that was postponed will take place to-morrow, the 20th instant at 9-45 (S. T.) at the Empire Theatre, under the kind patronage presence of Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lorenço Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umzinto" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day the 19th instant.

RECENT FIRE AT ROSE AND CO'S.—Messrs. Rose and Co., write:—"With reference to the recent fire which occurred in one of the store rooms attached to our premises, we are glad to be able to state that owing to the fact of the room in question being filled with a reserve stock of music and band instruments, our business operations are in no way hampered thereby, and we are in a position to meet all orders with our usual promptness and despatch."

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Light Cavalry | Lehnhardt |
| Overture | Raymond | Thomas |
| Selection | Princess Amasis | Faraday |
| Valse | Convent Girls | Phelps |
| Selection | Haddon Hall | Sullivan |
| Valse Intermezzo | Yip-I-addy-I-ay | Boyc |
| Two-step | Julie | Joyce |

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster commencing at 3 p.m. to-day:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Adolphe | Michaelis |
| Overture | Le Petit d'Amour | Balfe |
| Intermezzo | Manuella | Lotter |
| Selection | Havana | Stuart |
| Valse | The Barcarolle | Fetras |
| Serenade | Andalusische | Friedemann |
| Selection | Tosti's Popular Songs | Godfrey |

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music to-day at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grand March | The King's Body Guard | Hume |
| Selection | Veronique | Messager |
| Valse | Gold and Silver | Lehar |
| Selection | The Arcadians | Monkton |
| Hungarian | Dances No 17 and 18 | Brahms |
| Valse | La Svengali | Roeder |
| Coke Walk | Brooklyn | Thurban |

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Owing to unexpected circumstances the address by Mr. Natrajan which should have come off to-day has been postponed. The Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet as usual in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-morrow the 20th instant at 9 a.m., (S.T.) when Professor N. G. Welinkar M.A.LL.B will deliver his fourth address on "Sociology." The Junior class will meet at the Goculdas Tejpal High School the same day and hour and will be conducted by Mr. N. S. Kewalik.

A CART ON FIRE.—Labour cart No. 639 loaded with four bundles of raw hemp, was preceding from Wari Bunder to Thana Street when a Mahomedan boy named Alarakhia Peerbhoy who was walking behind the cart accidentally set fire to the loose hemp that was hanging outside the cart, while lighting a bidde. The boy tried to extinguish the fire but as he could not succeed he ran away. The driver then noticed the fire and unyoked the bullocks and upset the cart. The fire was then put out. The damage is estimated at Rs. 125.

THE DUNLOP SMITH MEMORIAL FUND.—The following additional subscriptions have been received for this fund:—Thakore Gopal Singh Rathore, Ajmer Rs. 400, Rai Bahadur Niranjan Mukerji, Calcutta Rs. 25, the Maharaja of Bobbili, Madras Rs. 100, the Lord Bishop of Lahore Rs. 50, H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur Rs. 2,000, the Maharaja of Vizianagram Rs. 300, H. H. the Raja of Chambs, Punjab, Rs. 500, Mr. Girjani Ram Kalwasya, Calcutta, Rs. 50, H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda, Rs. 1,000, and H. H. the Maharao of Bundi Rs. 700.

AN ATTEMPTED THEFT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur at Mazagon, to-day, Inspector Shaw charged Karimkhan Bahadur, an old offender, with attempting to steal a motor watch belonging to Captain Hutchinson. It appeared from the evidence that two Parsi medical students named B.S. Dhondi and P. M. Antia saw the accused going up steadily to Captain Hutchinson motor-car which was standing in the portied of the J. J. Hospital on the 15th instant. The accused tried to remove the watch but could not do so as it was locked. The Parsi students informed a hamal who had the accused arrested. As the accused had a record of six previous convictions he was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—Tomorrow, 20th instant at 10-45 a.m. the Lord Bishop of the diocese will be present at the Institute to hoist the Blue Peter with the flying angel of "The Missions to Seamen," which will then be flown for the first time in Bombay, making a splendid addition to the 95 stations already occupied by this great society in the most important sea ports of the world. There will afterwards be a celebration of the Holy Communion with an address by the Bishop. All seafarers and friends of the Mission are cordially invited. A concert will be given at the Institute on Monday next the 21st instant at 8-45 p.m. by members of the Pursers's Department of the P. and O. s.s. "Caledonia." Their former Concert given this month was so successful that they are sure to drew another "full house."

## NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH.

### A Race Week Attraction.

TO-NIGHT will be shown a film entitled the Jockey at the Novelty Cinematograph. This represents a racing story ably depicted by leading artistes. The Race Course scenes are idealistically real and the success of the favourite rouses the greatest enthusiasm. No sportsman should miss the opportunity of witnessing what may be described as the greatest sporting film every produced by the Cinematograph. Macbeth, Charles I and the Jester's Daughter, the Aviation week at Blackpool and other grand films of the week's programme continue to draw large houses to the Novelty Theatre.

## PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT RATNAGIRI.

THE prize-distribution of the Ratnagiri Madrassi Kaderia took place in the Madrees Hall on the 16th instant. Among those present were, Messrs. M. P. Kharegbat, the District Judge; H. A. Phadnis, Acting District Judge; Balakram, Assistant Judge; Phatak F. C., Sub-Judge; Edgunji, Inspecting Sub-Judge; A. M. Damle; V. V. Patwardhan; S. K. Padhye; Jusafahet, etc. Mr. Mohamad Hussan Makba of Bombay had purposely come to see the institution and was present on the occasion. On behalf of the school Mr. Nalsode read the report showing the good progress the school had made. He thanked Mr. Kharegbat for the assistance which he has been rendering to the institution for the last 13 years. He also expressed his gratitude to Mr. Mohamad Hussan Makba for supporting a girl class in this school by giving Rs. 60 annually. Mr. Makba in addressing the meeting thanked the gentlemen that assisted this institution and increased the pay of the teacher of the girl class by Rs. 2 a month and promised to supply all the needs of this deserving school. Then the books were given to some girls by Mr. Kharegbat and Mr. Makba distributed all the books to the boys and girls. The gentlemen present were garlanded and after the distribution of "pan supari," flowers and rose water, the proceedings terminated.

## VOTING BY MOTOR.

MR. S. F. EDGE writes to us:—Mr. Charles Jarrott, the owner of a 45-h.p. six-cylinder noiseless Napier, was asked to assist in Election matters on Friday, January 21st, and the way he did it was unique and adds one more laurel to his sporting records. Mr. V. J. Hayward, a gentlemen of 73 years of age, had a vote in Norwood, Ashford (Middlesex), Alton (Hants), Newhaven (Sussex), Herne Bay (Kent) and Leigh-on-Sea (Essex). All these places had their poll on the same day, and Mr. Jarrott undertook that Mr. Hayward should record his votes at every one of the stations, and this was successfully done. It was Mr. Hayward's first ride in a motor car, and the total trip from the time he left home at Herne Hill in the morning, and the time he arrived back at night was 344 miles, and included the car being taken across the river by the ferry at Gravesend. You can imagine that Mr. Hayward is a confirmed motorist to-day, because by no other method of locomotion known to-day could such a cross country trip be accomplished except by a motor car, and for a gentleman of this age I am doubtful if such a distance could have been encompassed without undue weariness to him unless it had been done on a six-cylinder Napier piloted by that Prince of Pilots, Charles Jarrott.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 19th February.

144.—Musketry.—The Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing (1st Period only) daily Firing to commence at 7 a.m.

145.—Musketry—The Range at Ghat K par will be available for Class Firing on the following days:—
To-morrow Sunday 20th inst.
Monday 21st inst.
Tuesday 22nd inst.
Wednesday 23rd inst.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.

146—Parades—Parade will be held daily on the Oval (except Saturdays and Sundays) for all Volunteers who have not yet made themselves Extra Efficients. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet Non-efficients will make an effort to attend. Fall in at 6-30 p m.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

147—Detail for the week ending 26th inst.
Tuesday 22nd Inst—Ambulance Class at the Telegraph Office at 6 p m.
Wednesday 23rd inst—"G" Coy Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a m
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt., B. V. R.

THE date for the next meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council has not yet been fixed, but it will probably be on 12th March when the Financial estimates will be presented and certain rules of business introduced.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

### Closing of Wells in Bombay.

THE Hon'ble Sir Sassoon J. David yesterday presided at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held in the Municipal Hall.

It was resolved to record the following resolution of the Corporation passed at the meeting of that body on the 14th instant in accordance with a notice of motion from Mr. D.E. Wacha:—

"That in view of the fact that the presentation of malaria in the city is more likely to be successfully achieved by the adoption of a wise policy of persuasion the Corporation is of opinion that it would be well were the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee to issue instructions to the Health Department that in carrying out its malarie campaign it should avoid by all means in its power hurting the religious sentiments and feelings of such of the owners of houses as happen to have wells on their premises."

A letter from Mr. S. S. Mistry was submitted in which he stated it is generally believed that a well if it is in use, that is to say, if the water is usually drawn from it, keeps in a good condition, and that if it is closed or covered over and kept unused, its water, having no free access of light and air, goes bad and becoming worse in course of time produces harmful gases and stench; that it requires to be proved that this belief is misguided and wrong, and that the results of the present policy so vigorously and invariably helped by the Standing Committee will not be disastrous, and lead to an outbreak of some pest on account of the accumulated bad gases and stench forcibly confined in wells. Requesting that he may be informed whether covering over of wells and thus preventing their use and preventing air and light from coming into contact with their water would not be productive of serious harm in more than one respect and whether it would give on the whole beneficial results. Mr. Mistry added:

"It is generally said and believed that our Municipal leaky sewers and drains allow sewage water to run into wells and pollute them, and hence mosquito germs are produced or helped to be produced. If our wells are a source of propagating malarial mosquitoes the remedy ought to be a radical one and directed towards the root of the evil—the leaky drains as is so generally believed—and not one of scissors and paste sort towards the effects of the evil that becomes apparent in a bad condition of wells. It should surely be deemed inadvisable to allow the original cause of a disease to run its constant course unheeded and untouched and to have recourse to superficial and temporary reliefs or makeshifts that are ever unsatisfactory, I respectfully beg to draw your serious attention to this important point, and I should be thankful to know (a) whether it is a fact that the Municipal sewers and drains are not leaky and leaking badly; (b) whether, whilst your sanctions to the orders of the Health Officer above referred to were being granted, this source of pollution has obtained your consideration with a view to a radical remedy. I ask to be allowed to mention that it looks rather strange wherever mosquito larvæ are reported to be found, anopheles mosquito larvæ, the harmful or malarial kind, should always, as it might appear, be reported to be there? It is only fair and necessary to enquire as to what superior officer or officers having necessary knowledge of bacteriology testify to each case being correctly reported and whether anopheles mosquito larvæ are certainly there in every case. It is, I think, admitted that wells and tanks, besides being of constant use, ordinarily and specially under emergencies, are natural reservoirs or places for the accumulation of subsoil water wherever the nature of the land is watery—and Bombay land is watery. If they are filled in or the places of accumulation are done away with, the subsoil water must necessarily rise to the surface and do much harm and mischief to the general health, as is so persistently pressed upon us by our Health Officers. Thus there is also the great danger consequent on filling in wells and tanks. The permanent cure or remedy ought to be therefore sought for somewhere else than in filling in wells and in the temporary measure of closing or covering over of wells. In former days crabs or turtles were usually maintained by people in their wells. May I suggest for your inquiry whether the same or some kind of fish may be provided in the wells that would destroy mosquito larvæ in them. What is wanted is a natural enemy to mosquito larvæ."

The above letter and several cases in which the parties objected to the closing of wells, were referred to a Sub-Committee who it was stated at the meeting would bear in mind the resolution of the Corporation on the subject.

## EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

### An Excellent Programme.

The management are announcing another grand change of programme for to-night and the next week. "Further South with Lieutenant Shackleton," is the star film, in which the public will be shown a thrilling series of magnificent quality unequalled in interest. It is a series of Polar films, a true illustration of the dangers and privations encountered by the great Antarctic explorer and his gallant comrades in their dash to the Pole. They performed the unique feat of getting within 97 miles of the Pole—two hundred miles nearer than any other human feet had ever trod. "The Jockey" is another attractive film which is sure to hold the public spell-bound. The programme also includes a number of other interesting films, tragic as well as comic, and it is one of the very best of programmes that the management have put before the public. The beautiful mundup near the Municipal buildings is daily crowded with the amusement-loving public of Bombay, which testifies to the excellence of the programmes put by the Cinematograph.

## HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The popular troupe is having a good time of it on Gowalia Tank road, behind the Fire Brigade Station where their performances nightly draw good houses. As usual the Saturday Matinee will be held to-day at 4 p. m. and being encouraged by the kindly support accorded by the public last Sunday another Sunday Matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock for the convenience of those living outside the town.

## SCIENCE AND TROPICAL DISEASE.

The fruitful results of the increased attention which has been directed to the study of tropical diseases during recent years have been extremely encouraging, and widespread interest is being aroused by the announcement that a congress of the Far Eastern Society of Tropical Medicine is about to be held in Manila. Medical delegates of various nationalities will compare results of their experience and it is hoped that many obscure points concerning the terrible diseases prevalent in tropical zones will be elucidated. In connection with the Congress an exhibition is being arranged one of the interesting features of which is a collection of medicaments specially adapted for use in tropical countries. It is significant of the advance of scientific pharmacy that old fashioned bulky medicines are now almost entirely superseded by compact and portable tabloids.

WE learn that the wife of the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has been seriously ill suffering from heart depression, but that she is now much better.

IT now transpired from Agra that Mr. Edwin Johns promised a gift of a lakh of rupees to the Anglo-

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Jan. 31.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Oct. 9, 1903—Chaplain the Rev. W. A. Briggs, B. A., has been allowed to withdraw from the Royal Navy with a gratuity. Miss A. Chirnside has been appointed a nursing sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service (on probation).

Feb. 1.

Royal Marine Light Inf.—Major R. N. Bendyshe to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of March 19, 1883 (Feb. 1.)

WAR OFFICE.—Feb. 1.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col, E. D. J. O'Brien, from assistant director of remounts, South Africa, to be a temporary brigade-general to command the Potchef-stroom district, vice Col. P. S. Marling, V. C., C. B., retired (Jan. 31); Capt. E. J. Skinner, R. A., to be a Staff captain, vice Major G. R. M. Mathew-Lannowe, deceased (Dec. 17).

Establishments.

Royal Military Academy—Capt. C H Unwin, the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt., an officer of a company of gentlemen, cadets, Class B is advanced to Class A Feb. 1.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays—Second Lieut. F A Single, from Unattached List, Territorial Force University candidate, to be second lieutenant, vice G R Kiombie, resigned dated Jan 27, 1909, with Precedence next below R G M Newton, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Feb. 2, 1910.

6th Dragoon Guards Carabineers—Lieut. W G T Hope Johnstone is seconded for service with the Indian Army Jan. 5.

1st Royal Dragoons—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col. H De B, De Lisle, CB, DSO, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on the Half pay List Feb. 2; Major E Makins, DSO, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. H De B De Lisle, CB DSO Feb. 2.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)—Capt H B Tower is seconded for service as an adjutant of Yeomanry (Jan. 15).

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars—Second Lieut. V. J Greenwood, from Unattached List, Territorial Force (University candidate), to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut W L Palmer, appointed adjutant (Feb 2).

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers—Lieut R B Wood to be adjutant, vice Capt C H Truman (Nov 1).

16th (the Queen's) Lancers—Second Lieut M Daffarn, from Unattached List, Territorial Force (University candidate), to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut F. E. Adams, promoted, (Dated Nov 3, 1909, with precedence next below C E H Tempest Hicks, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Feb 2, 1910).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Capt. E. J. Skinner is seconded for service on the Staff (Dec. 17); the restoration to the Establishment of Capt. H. W. Hill is vice E. J. Skinner, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of Jan. 18, 1910; Lieut. R. A. Jones to be captain, vice C. W. Spinks, seconded (Oct. 19); Lieut. A. G. Cunningham is seconded for service with the Indian Army (Jan. 4).

Royal Garrison Art.—Lieut-Col. and Brevet Col. H. S. Nelson, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay. The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels:—M. B. Bicknell, vice H. S. Nelson, and to be seconded for service with the Indian Ordnance Dept.; E. F. Hoblyn, vice M. B. Bicknell; Supernumerary Major W. F. T. Corrie is restored to the Establishment, vice E. F. Hoblyn (Feb. 1). The undermentioned captains retire on retired pay:—J. A. FitzGibbon, G. G. Thatcher, Supernumerary Capt. G. B Mackenzie is restored to the Establishment, vice J. A. FitzGibbon (Feb. 2).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieut Col H Bonham-Carter retires on an Indian pension Jan 30; Major R T E Laurence to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col J E Edmonds, promoted colonel; Capt H R S Christie to be major, vice R T R Laurence; Gentleman Cadet W F Hanna from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieutenant Jan 22.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieut G E Hope, from 3rd batt the Royal Scots Lothian Regt. University candidate, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut the Hon G W W Bampfylde, resigned dated Sept 15, 1909, with precedence next below R G W Williams-Bulkeley, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Feb 2.

Scots Guards—C M G Gordon-Ives to be second lieutenant on probation, in succession to Lieut P Lord Glamis, resigned Feb 2.

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—J M Tweedie, N Wintle, G T Wright, R D Loveband, H B Haddon-Smith Feb 2. Second Lieut G E Hodder, from Unattached List Territorial Force University candidate, to be second lieutenant Jan 27, 1909, with precedence next below N L Craig, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Feb 2, 1910.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Capt J G Berne retires on retired pay Feb 2. The undermentioned lieutenants, from the Seconded List, are restored to the Establishment:—L C Hayes, MB, B G Goodwin Jan 11.

Unattached List for Indian Army.

The undermentioned University candidates to be second lieutenants with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army (Jan. 20, 1909), with precedence next below C F Scroope, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Feb 2, 1910:—Second Lieut. G C Strahan, from Unattached List, Territorial Force; Second Lieut K S Thomson, from King's Colonials Yeomanry; Second Lieut A Donaldson, from Unattached List Territorial Force; Second Lieut H Steward, from Unattached List, Territorial Force; Second Lieut J Crompton, from Unattached List, Territorial Force; Second Lieut G L B Stones, from Unattached List, Territorial Force.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev R Moseley, M A, chaplain to the forces, second class, to be chaplain to the forces, first class Feb 1.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned staff nurses resign their appointments:—Miss E G Barrett, Miss E C Ellis Feb 2. The undermentioned ladies to be staff nurses provisionally:—Miss J Todd, Miss F L Trotter Jan 20.

Army Ordnance Department.

Capt R E Crofton, R A ordnance officer, fourth class, is retained for permanent service and removed from his regiment (under the provisions of Articles 372 and 373, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909) (Feb 1).

Memoranda.

Brevet Col H De B De Lisle C B D S O Half-pay List, to be colonel (Feb 2); Lieut J F Oliver, the Manchester Regt, is granted the temporary rank of captain while employed as a captain in the West African Regt Feb 1; Qrmr and Honorary Capt W Holbourn the East Lancashire Regt is granted the honorary rank of major Jan 30.

General Reserve of Officers.

Major G L B Killick is retained until the age of fifty-five years at his own request. The undermentioned to be lieutenants:—P T Easton late captain 26th Middlesex Cyclist Volunteer Rifle Corps R G Wavell-Paxton, late lieutenant, Coldstream Guards Feb. 2.

Admiralty, 1st February.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903—Captain Willoughby Fudsey Dawson has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Orders in Council of 8th December, 1903, and 18th October, 1909—Commander George Wentworth Windsor Dawes has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request. The Reverend Norman Murray Livingstone, M A has this day been appointed Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Claude Lombard Woollard, Guy Sully Owen. Arthur Gerard Irvine. Dated 18th October, 1909 Bernard Herbert Symns, Sebastian Francis Newdigate. Dated 28th January, 1910.

Admiralty, 2nd February.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903—Captain Walter Lumsden has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 17th September. Acting Sub-Lieutenant Cyril George Bucknill Coltart has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th June, In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 3rd May, 1888—Chief Officer of Coast Guard John Crocker has this day been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant on being pensioned.

Admiralty, 3rd February.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1895—Lieutenant Walter Allan Ernest Critchley has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908:—Engineer Commander Ernest Fothergill Sparks has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 2nd February.

War Office, Whitehall, 4th February.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Francis G. Stone, from the Half-pay List, to command the Royal Artillery, South Western Coast Defences, vice Colonel W F Cleeve, placed on retired pay. Dated 24th January.

Captain Samuel H Cowan, Royal Engineers, to be a Staff Captain at the War Office, vice Captain E O Henrici, Royal Engineers, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 29th January.

Establishments.

Royal Military College, Captain Steuart S Binny, DSO, 10th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Captain H W Smith, DSO, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 30th January.

Royal Military Academy, Captain Harold T Belcher, DSO, Royal Artillery, to be a Commander of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, on augmentation. Dated 1st February.

Inspection Staff, Captain Reginald A Thomas, Royal Artillery, to be an Assistant Inspector, vice Major W F T Corrie, Royal Artillery, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 1st February.

Cavalry.

7th Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Thomas L O Williams resigns his Commission. Dated 5th February

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Lieutenant Clement J B Bridgewater to be captain, vice G H Earle, retired. Dated 22nd January.

10th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars, Lieutenant Alfred E Parker to be Captain, in succession to Major E R A Shearman, who holds a Staff appointed. Dated 19th December, 1909.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants (on probation) to be Second Lieutenants:—

Henry Courtney Brocklehurst. Dated 8th January.

Robert Cecil Gordon Canning. Dated 25th January.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants from Unattached List, Territorial Force (University Candidates), to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 23rd December, 1909, with precedence next below C. F. K. Marshall, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 5th February, Arthur Lefroy Pritchard Griffith, Richard Babington Turbutt.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major George F H Le Breton-Simmons to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel F V Jeffreys, retired. Dated 26th January.

Captain George A Beazeley to be Major, vice G F H Le Breton-Simmons. Dated 26th January.

Gentleman Cadet Amyas Henry Morse, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 26th January.

Coldstream Guards, Second Lieutenant James N Horlick to be Lieutenant, vice R G Wavell-Paxton, Resigned Dated 8th January.

Second Lieutenant (on probation) James Bourne Seaburne Bourne-May to be Second Lieutenant. 1st February.

Irish Guards, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Thomas Manbourg Douglas Baile to be Second Lieutenant Dated 1st February,

Infantry.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Captain and Brevet Major Herbert A Porter, D S O, is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Dated 13th January.

The Devonshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Thomas O B Ditmas to be Lieutenant, vice J R Cartwright, seconded Dated 3rd January.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Lieut Darcy G Wrangham is placed temporarily on the Half pay List, on account of ill-health Dated 3rd February.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Second Lieutenant John Archibald Ainslie, from 12th Australian Infantry Regiment (Colonial Candidate), to be Second Lieutenant, vice A C Braithwaite, deceased. Dated 5th February.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Captain Walter J Maxwell-Scott is seconded whilst a student at the Staff College in India. Dated 14th December.

The East Surrey Regiment, Lieutenant Hubert A W Creaghe to be Captain, vice E St G Anson, appointed Adjutant 3rd Battalion. Dated 15th December.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Connor G D Gahan, vice H A W Creaghe. Dated 15th December. Henry F P Hornaby, vice G A E Panter, resigned. Dated 22nd January.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Stanley Mathews to be Lieutenant, vice L D Passy, seconded. Dated 1st January.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Lieutenant Ronald C Westall is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 19th January.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Major Edward K. Ridley retires on retired pay. Dated 5th February.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Supernumerary Lieutenant George K Sullivan is restored to the establishment, vice G R L Adlercron transferred to the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars. Dated 15th January.

The Manchester Regiment, The date of restoration to the establishment of Captain Frederick C S Dunlop is 14th January, 1910, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of the 18th January.

The Durham Light Infantry, Lieutenant Edward V Manger is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 8th January.

The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own, Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant James Knott is placed on retired pay. Dated 5th February.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, The undermentioned Captains to be Majors. Dated 28th January,—Edgar T. Inkson, V. C. Percy H. Collinwood. Charles J. O'Gorman, D. S. O. Robert S. H. Fuhr, D. S. O. Harold P. W. Barrow. David Harvey, M B.

Captain John G. Berne retires, receiving a gratuity, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of 1st February, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Forbes Bruce retires on retired pay. Dated 5th February.

Army Chaplain's Department.

Temporary Roman Catholic Chaplain The Reverend Martin Brannigan resigns his Commission. Dated 5th February.

Memoranda.

Major-General Hugh S Gough, C B, C M G, Lieutenant-Governor and Commanding Jersey District, is retained supernumerary to establishment, under the provisions of Article 473, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) James C Young, a Brigade Commander in India, to be Major-General, vice H S Gough, C B, C M G Dated 4th February,

The undermentioned Quartermasters and Honorary Lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 3rd February, John C Perry, The Army Service Corps Ambrose G Rose, The Army Service Corps Thomas E Wordley, The Army Service Corps John Caddy, The Army Service Corps Samuel H Evans, The Army Service Corps Charles J Diggory, 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards Charles Innes, Corps of Military Mounted Police Forbes Bruce, Royal Army Medical Corps Henry J F Audus, Royal Army Medical Corps Alexander Clarke, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

DANCE FROCKS OF PENSIONNAIRE SIMPLICITY.—The dance frock of to-day is a thing apart writes a London correspondent. Once again Dame Fashion has come into line with our own ideas as regards comfort and suitability, and instead of compelling us to dance in a long sweeping garment which clings round the knees and hampers free movement, and which trails behind, if by any chance it slips out of the grasp of the dancer—to the danger of everyone else in the room she has put back the clock, so to speak, and designed little frocks which we might almost have worn in our early teens. The smartest frock may in fact, practically be said to be the simplest. Some of the latest examples are for all the world as plain and demure as the toilette which was plotted out for the schoolgirl before that small person began to have definite ideas as to what she would like to wear at the juvenile dances she frequents during the holidays.

MOIRE VELOURS IN A SHADE OF CLOTTED CREAM.

Among the prettiest which have been evolved for the season, and incidentally the simplest as well, is a dress I saw the other afternoon, its designer believes in the value of line as applied to the gown and the example in question is very typical of the "pensionnaire" style of the moment, is as piquant as it is effective. It is designed in a rich shade of clotted cream in the new moire velours, which is as soft as the petal of an azalea blossom, the watered patches resolving themselves into the most perfect lights and shadows, playing at hide and seek over the surface. There is no break in the gown, which seems in fact, to fall into the lines of the figure at the sides almost magically, the front being, however, neatly straight while it is fastened on the left with a long row of crochet buttons, starting from the shoulder, to the hem. The decolletage is small and pointed being partially filled in with a wide transparent band of bebe Irish lace, while the short elbow sleeves perfectly plain and flat and edged with a band or transparent lace and little crotchet buttons and loops. A few inches above the hem occurs a band of the lace to match that on the corsage.

FIELD DAISIES IN MILK-WHITE BEADS AND PEARLS.

Another little frock of much the same calibre, which has likewise been designed for the dance season, is made of drap royale, a material which is carrying all before it this season, and which resembles the crepe meteore to which we pinned our faith last year. This is merely bordered at the hem with a castellated row of big blister pearls, while it is cut into a little square at the throat and edged with a serried row of the same blister pearls, which are repeated in festoons in front, while clusters of embroidery in the form of field daisyheads in opaque milk-white beads and smooth pearls punctuate the corsage at intervals all round. The long, skin-tight sleeves which reach to the wrist are edged with castellations of pearls and a cluster of daisies, the gown fastening invisibly at the side and describing a kind of panel form at the back, while the usual supplement to the coiffure in the shape of these little plain frocks is to twine the hair lightly with strings of pearls.

RIBBON POWDERED WITH VIOLETS AND ROSES.

With each of these dresses there is a special Princess petticoat to accompany the gown. In the case of the first gown described the petticoat was of soft white washing silk fitting smoothly and immaculately over the hips and waist, and terminating with flat kilted frills of lingerie and lace headed with a white band of lingerie insertion threaded with pale blue ribbons, sets of ribbons finished with big bows designed to hook on to the petticoat being provided with each. Another fascinating petticoat is of soft silk with accordion pleated ninon flounces inlet with an enormously wide ribbon powdered with bunches of violets and roses and edged with pale blue.

## EDITH PECHEY PHIPSON.

### Post-Graduate Scholarship.

The above scholarship the value of which for 1910 is £40 will be awarded at the end of March 1910.

For the assistance of medical women in any sort of post-graduate study, whether medical, surgical, pathological or scientific. The scholarship will be awarded to the most deserving applicant, preferably to a woman coming from India, or going to work in India.

Applications for the year 1910 will be laid before the Sub-Committee of the Pechey Phipson Memorial Fund, and should be addressed to the Hon. Sec. of the Fund,—Mrs. E. M. Slater, 33 Chepstow Villas, London, W.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 18.

The weather is unsettled in the extreme south of the Peninsula. Rain has fallen in the Eastern Districts and Ceylon, the largest amount being one and half inches at Negapatam. Khushab reports a light fall of rain. A depression to-day is shown over the East central parts of the country giving heavy cloud in the North-East of India.

Forecast.—Local rain in the North-East of India and the extreme South in likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 18th February giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in in the air is in excess at Lahore and in defect in the east Punjab. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Allahabad and Cawnpore and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in north Rajputana but clear elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture at Ajmer and Kotah and is drier at the other stations. Temperature is nearly normal

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal in Cuoth and on the Kathiawar Coast and in defect elsewhere Day temperature is normal; the minimum is everywhere lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier. Temperature is nearly normal.

Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the north Konkan. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is in slight defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect at most stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Cloud has increased in the south of the Peninsula, and Negapatan records 1·37 of rain. Light to moderate cloud has also appeared in the east Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana.

Local rain is likely in the extreme south of the Peninsula. A few dust storms may possibly occur in the west Punjab.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

"Look yonder—
Hope for the World dawns there!"
Goethe's Faust.—Part II.

# The Conquest of Malaria

One million deaths above the average!

That was last year's appalling record of Malaria in India, according to the evidence given at the recent Malarial Congress at Simla.

Happily for the sufferers from this terribly enervating disease there is new hope. More. There is the certainty of cure by means of Sanatogen, the world-renowned food-tonic, and the greatest revitalizing agent known to science.

Admirably as quinine answers in the acute stage of Malaria, it is, admittedly, of little use in that wasted condition of the system which doctors call Cachexia.

It is in Cachexia that Sanatogen stands supreme. As knowledge of its power spreads, the mortality from Malaria must decrease.

## Blood, Brain, Nerves, Revitalized

Here is striking evidence. A well-known physician, writing to physicians, says: "In the Cachexia of this disease, Sanatogen has been found incomparably superior to any drug treatment. Its success in nervous exhaustion, typhoid fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, anæmia and numerous other conditions consequent upon acute or exhausting illnesses, has been the subject of comment in all the leading Medical Journals."

Sanatogen has a profound influence in making red blood corpuscles, which increase at the rate of about half-a-million in every cubic centimetre of blood per fortnight, as innumerable doctors have proved.

The invigorating and revitalizing property of Sanatogen has been attested by nine physicians to nine Kings, Queens and Emperors, and has also been

## Endorsed by 12,000 Physicians

**The King's Physician**

—Dr. E. Ott, writes: "I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years, with excellent results, notably in cases of convalescence when it was desirable to build up the strength, to stimulate the bodily functions, and to improve the circulation of the blood."

**The Czar of Russia's Physician**

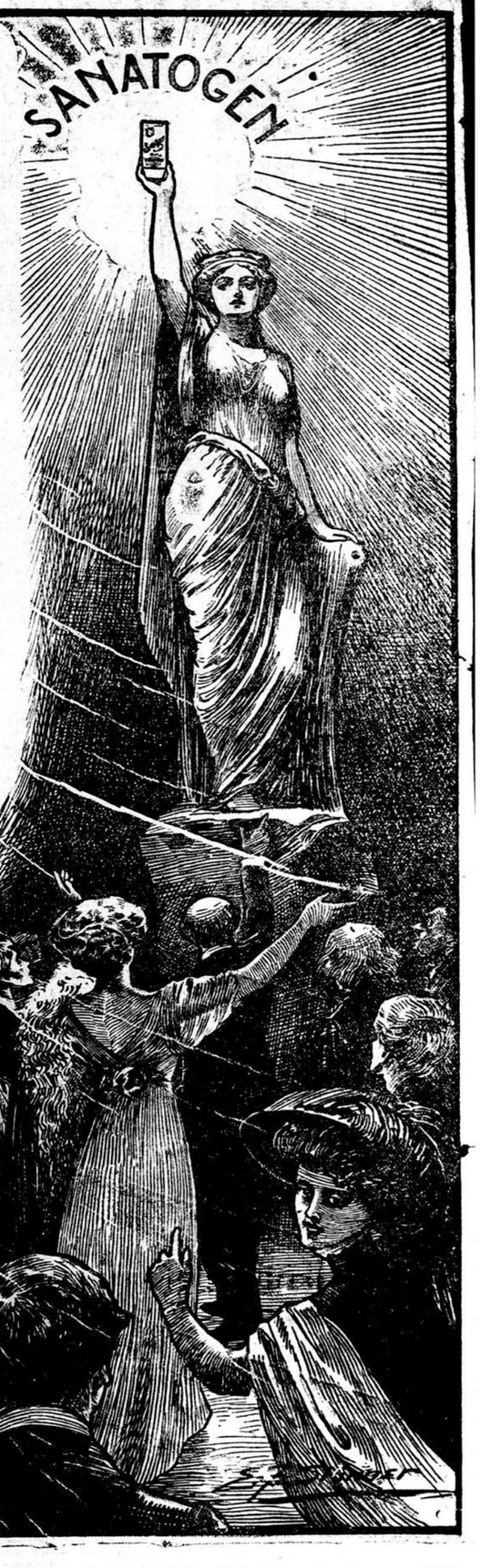
—Dr. Ferchmin, writes: "My daughter, who is very nervous and anæmic, has greatly benefited by Sanatogen. Her appetite improved, her weight increased, and the colour of her skin became healthier."

**The Emperor of Austria's Physician**

—Dr. Kerzl, says:—"I have been using Sanatogen for years with splendid results, and recommend it continually and everywhere, because I am thoroughly convinced that it is an excellent tonic-food."

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "Malaria, Its Causes and Effects," has been written by a physician with a wide experience of this terrible complaint. The Sanatogen Co. will distribute, free of charge, a limited number of copies to those who will send a postcard mentioning this paper addressed to The Sanatogen Co. of London, Care of G.P.O., Box 226, Bombay.

Sanatogen may be obtained direct from all Chemists and Bazaars.

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CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.
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# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### THE TALATI INSOLVENCY.

### Full Text of Judgment.

(Concluded from Thursday's "Bombay Gazette.")

I will first take the points sought to be made against the insolvent in his cross-examination and then refer to the grounds of opposition. In referring to the evidence given by the insolvent under cross-examination I would like to preface my discussion of it with the remark that to my mind the evidence given by him is on the whole truthful. He insisted, however, upon one thing in his evidence where I think he was not quite accurate. He persisted in saying that throughout the time he was at Shanghai from the very day of his arrival there, he did not attend to the business of the firm but that the business was carried on by its managers and that he merely signed letters, cheques, etc., as a matter of form and only gave instructions when he was consulted. From the circumstances surrounding his departure from Bombay and his presence at Shanghai, I am inclined to think, although there is no evidence to the contrary except the statement of one witness of the opposing creditor, that he must have taken more active part than he admitted in such business as there was left to be done at Shanghai from the time he arrived there till the time the affairs of the firm were finally wound up. It seems to me that for the purposes of this case, it was quite immaterial whether the insolvent attended to the work that had to be done at Shanghai after the 21st of November 1906 or his managers did. And I am quite willing to examine the evidence in the case on the basis that the insolvent was personally responsible for the business done at Shanghai during the time he was there. It seems to me that the affairs of Messrs. Talati and Co. in Bombay had got into a state which must have been causing them much anxiety about the time Manekji was sent to Shanghai from Bombay. He left about the end of October 1906, when although the public may not have known the real state of affairs, the partners did not know that they were in serious monetary difficulties, and that it was necessary in view of the emergencies that may arise, that a responible person such as a partner in a firm should be at Shanghai to look after the affairs of this firm. Manekji, the insolvent, has sworn that while he was in Bombay he never attended to or managed the business of the Bombay firm. This I believe, but at the same time I believe that that was not because he was not capable of looking after the business but because he was an elderly man and his nephews being in active management of the firm, it was not necessary that he should have troubled to take any active part in the actual management of the business. The facts, however, remains and I think that that fact is established beyond the doubt that when the insolvent Manekji arrived at Shanghai, he found that there was no real business to be done. The Bombay firm practically was proclaimed insolvent on the 17th of November 1906, when they failed to honour and recover their noundies. The news of their failure to meet their engagements was evidently wired to Shanghai by the Banks in Bombay who had dealings with this firm to their Shanghai branches, for three or four days before the insolvent's arrival, the Banks had taken possession of all the goods of the firm against which they had made advances and locked those goods up in their own godowns. After Manekji's arrival only one shipment came to Shanghai from Bombay and as none of these shipments were clean shipments and as the documents always came to the Banks that had made advances against that shipment, none of the goods came into the possession of the insolvent's Shanghai firm. The principal business that was done by the Shanghai firm of the insolvent after Manekji's arrival at Shanghai was to act as the Commission Agents of the various Banks who had taken possession of the goods, sell the goods on account of the respective Banks and pay the sale proceeds to the Banks. This was done by Manechji and the selling commission which the Banks allowed to the firm has been duly credited in the firm's accounts. Of course, there must have been various other small transactions outstanding about the time of his arrival and this I quite believe must have been left to be closed by the managers of the firm. It is true that the insolvent has signed letters, cheques and comprodors chits; but this as the resident partner at Shanghai he would have to do even though the transaction mentioned in the letters and to which the cheque or the chit may relate may not have been attended to by himself personally.

In the course of the cross-examination, Mr. Jinnah tendered in evidence a large number of untranslated Gujarati letters, from a copybook in the possession of the Official Assignee which had never been lodged for translation. Under Rule 44 of the High Court Rules I refuse to admit these letters unless Mr. Jinnah gave me good or satisfactory reason why documents which he wished to put in were not lodged for translation. The only reason he urged was that he could not anticipate that the insolvent would deny that he had personally attended to the business of the Shanghai firm. This I consider was neither a good nor a satisfactory reason. But if, as I understood, the object of Counsel in tendering those letters was merely to prove that the insolvent did attend to the business of the Shanghai firm, I do not think that keeping out these letters has in the least prejudiced the opposing creditor's case; for I am quite willing to assume that the insolvent did attend to the firm's business and is personally responsible for everything that was done by that firm during the time he was in charge of it at Shanghai. When the insolvent constantly reiterated that he did not do any business at Shanghai, I think his intention was to emphasize the fact that in the first place there was no new business to be done and that the details of the work that was necessary to wind up the firm's affair were not actually attended to by himself but that much of that formal work was left to be done by the managers for the time being. However, as I have said, I am willing to hold the insolvent responsible for everything that was done at Shanghai during the time that he was there.

And now let us turn to see what he is charged with having done which he ought not to have done and which would be an offence against the Provisions of the Insolvent Debtor's Act. The first thing urged against him is that he was guilty of undue preference in that he made payments aggregating in all to the equivalent of about Rs. 7,000 to his sister's son Ardeshir Patell at Shanghai. The account of the circumstances under which the insolvent made this payment given by himself in the witness box, is to my mind wholly truthful. It could not be denied that the insolvent's sister Ruttonbai, who appears to be the wife of a man in comparatively humble circumstances in life had deposited with the insolvent's Bombay firm a sum exceeding Rs. 7,000 probably the whole savings of her life time. When her son was leaving Bombay with her brother, the insolvent Manekji she gave instructions to Manekji to pay to her son out of the moneys due to her, whatever he may require at Shanghai. After their departure she appeared to have written to Manekji to pay the moneys due to her, to her son. This may have been due to her desire to secure her moneys, when she found that the Bombay firm was in difficulties and probably she felt that her moneys were in jeopardy, or it may be that Ardeshir on arrival at Shanghai saw that the firm there would soon have to be wound up and he was anxious now that he was there to start some business of his own and therefore insisted on payment. In fact it is the opposing creditor's case as made out by his Counsel that the moneys were paid to Ardeshir to start him in business. It was not quite clear to my mind whether the suggestion was that Ardeshir with this money started business on his own account or as the nominee of Manekji. Whatever may have been the motive for recalling the moneys, there is no doubt that Ruttonbai from Bombay and Ardeshir at Shanghai did put considerable pressure on Manekji to return Ruttonbai's moneys to Ardeshir. The payment to Ardheshir is not a solicitary payment of debt to a creditor of the firm, because between the time the firm failed to meet its engagements in November 1906 and the time they were compelled to file their petition in Bombay they had made very large payments to their creditors in Bombay. This was proved in the case before me in July last and was urged in this case and could not be denied. In any event, looking at this payment, quite independently of what was done by the Bombay firm, I still find it established to my satisfaction the payment of this sum to Ardeshir was not a voluntary payment by Manekji but made by him, under pressure. Ardeshir is stated to have gone to the firm's Solicitors at Shanghai and complained of Manekji not paying the moneys due to his mother and which Manekji had been directed to pay to him Manekji says, Ardeshir threatened to send a notice, the Solicitors sent for him and advised him to make the payment and that he made the payments under the Solicitor's advice and under pressure from Ardeshir. This evidence is uncontradicted. It is not evidence that could be an invention on the part of the insolvent, for he names the Solicitors who had advised him to make the payment and I have no reason whatever to doubt or disbelieve the statements made by Manekji in connetion with these payments. I do not think this instance a solitary instance of payment of a sum of money actually due by the firm is an act which could be construed as one convicting the insolvent of the offence of undue preference. When these payments were made to Ardeshir, the Shanghai firm had not closed its doors. The Bombay firm had not then filed its petition in insolvency and besides all these it is possible that Ardeshir would have taken the moneys in spite of Manekji, for Ardeshir had power to sign cheques on behalf of the firm. The payments made to Ardeshir were in due course communicated to the Bombay firm. They were in the first instance debited in the usual way to Ruttonbai. The insolvent, however, complains that Nowroji, in order to get him into trouble and create difficulties for him, got the firm's Mehta to strike out the regular debits from the book. These does not appear to have been any desire on the part of Manekji to conceal the payments he had made to Ardeshir from anybody.

Having regard to all these circumstances I am of opinion that in this instance the insolvent was not guilty of an act which could be construed to be an offence against the Insolvent Laws.

The next thing urged against the insolvent is that the insolvent in fraud of his creditors mortgaged a property of his at Surat to his wife and daughter. Manekji has been cross-examined at great length about the Surat property and the version he has given of the transaction appears to be correct, and if that version is true, the transaction seems to me to be distinguished by perfect bonafides. It appears from his evidence that his maternal grandmother during her life time had two houses, one in Surat and one in Bombay. She left two daughters, one daughter got the Bombay house and the insolvent's mother got the Surat house. Evidently this disposition was made by the old lady during her life time and the two daughters seem to have acquieted in the arrangement after her death. The insolvent's father and mother spent between five and six thousand rupees on the Surat house and rebuilt in. When the father and mother died, the insolvent and his two sisters inherited this property. There seems to have been another small house belonging to the insolvent's father worth about Rs. 400 which the insolvent in 1902 made over to one of his sisters. Mr. Jinnah desired to put in the Deed of Gift of the 29th of March 1902 with a view to show that the sister had no share in the other and bigger house at Surat. The document was rejected because it was untranslated. But it seems to me that the question as to whether the house at Surat mortgaged by the insolvent in favour of his wife and daughter wholly belonged to him or whether his sisters had a share in it, is not a matter that affects the question before me in any material manner. The circumstances under which the house was mortgaged are these. It appears that the insolvent's daughter had a bungalow of her own at Versova. The insolvent's daughter is married to the insolvent's partner and nephew Dinshaw. When the Bombay firm was in monetary difficulties, Dinshaw got his wife to raise Rs.15,000 on the security of her Versova property from a Bombay banker. And this Rs. 15,000 Dinshaw paid into the Bombay firm and were utilised for the purpose of that firm. Dinshaw had arranged that he would get Manekji to charge his Surat property of his interest in the Surat property to his wife by way of security for her Rs. 15,000. Dinshaw and his wife wrote to Manekji at Shanghai about what had been arranged and in conformity with their demand Manekji sent a power of Attorney in favour of a Bombay Solicitor, authorising him to execute a mortgage of his Surat property, his furniture and his carriage and horse. This mortgage was executed by Mr. Minocher Vakil on the 6th February 1907, and is Exhibit No. 4 in the case. It is in favour of the insolvent's wife and daughter. How the furniture, carriage and horse came to be included does not appear very clear from the evidence, but it seems to me that they could not be of any very great value and the Surat property even with the furniture and horse and carriage thrown in is nothing like adequate security for the Rs. 15,000 paid in by the insolvent's daughter to the insolvent's firm. From the recitals in the deed itself and the account given by the insolvent, it seemed quite clear that the mortgage was for good consideration and was not a transaction in furtherance of a fraud on the creditors. Mr. Jinnah spent much time over the cross-examination of the insolvent on this point and it was not till after the cross-examination on this head was almost at an end that my attention was drawn to the fact that the opposing creditor himself had in execution of the decree obtained by him against the insolvent's firm, attached the Surat property as the property of Talati and Co. In the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat the insolvent's wife and daughter objected to the attachment and made a claim on that property in their capacity as mortgagees in possession. It appears from Exhibit A that this First Class Sub-Judge at Surat entered into an elaborate investigation of the claim of these ladies, recorded evidence and delivered a written judgment, on the 24th of March 1909. He held that the parties to this mortgage had no fraudulent intent, that it was not a colourable transaction, that it was not intended to defeat or delay the creditors of Manekji, that it was a transaction for adequate consideration and in the end he upheld the objection of these ladies, allowed their claim and made the attaching creditor pay the costs of the investigation. Against this judgment the opposing creditor on many grounds applied to the High Court for a review. The application was rejected by the High Court on the 30th of July 1909. No doubt the opposing creditor would be entitled to file a substantive suite to establish the validity of his attachment if so advised. But he has done nothing since the date of the order of the High Court, rejecting his application for review. Before I knew anything of the proceedings of the Surat Court, I was favourably impressed with the story told by by the insvolvent with respect to this house and was prepered to accept his account as trushful. The fact that a Court of competent jurisdiction had decided this question in favour both of the validity and bonafides of the transaction, is an additional consideration for my holding that the insolvent has not been guilty of any offence such as would require this Court to deal with him under any penal sections of the Act.

The insolvent has been cross-examined on several other points and he has explained every one of them to my entire satisfaction. He was for instance asked questions about having paid himself and other employees of the firm their return passages to Bombay. This was done according to the invariable rule of the firm and I have no doubt if Manekji had been familiar with the work of the Bombay firm, he would have been able to say that the payment of return passage to Bombay would be one of the conditions made by men sent out from Bombay to branch firms in China.

The insolvent was cross-examined as to some mysterious telegram sent from Bombay on the 4th of April 1907. The whole superstructure of some fraud on the part of the insolvent Manekji was raised on an entry of a sum of money debited in the Bombay books on that day for a telegram to Shanghai. The Insolvent has lodged with the Official Assignee the file of telegrams he received at Shanghai. He has lodged his book in which the code words and their translations were entered. On an examination of the Bombay firm Press Copy Telegram Book there is also no trace of the telegram in question. The Shanghai file, the translation book and the Bombay Press Copy Telegram Book all tally. No trace of a telegram such as is supposed to have been sent to Shanghai on the 4th of April 1907, is to be found anywhere in these books and file. I feel sure Manekji did not get it. It is quite clear that it was some secret telegram that the Bombay firm sent to some one at Shanghai which telegram it was thought undesirable should be press copied in the regular Telegram Press Copy Book kept at Bombay. Manekji could not possibly know what the telegram was. The one man who knew all about it was Nowroji. He was in Court giving instructions about cross-examination on this head as on all others. If he had chosen he would have saved time by telling the Solicitor he was instructing what the telegram was all about. He did not because I believe it could not have adversely affected the insolvent's case.

The insolvent was cross-examined about an evident mistake of a lakh of rupees in the journal of 1961. This was brought forward with a view to show that the insolvent, or some one of his partner had misappropriated a lakh of rupees from the firm and not accounted for the same.

The mistake appeared in the totalling up of the figures in the account headed Purbhoo Narayen. This was the firm's own profit and loss account of their own dealings in yarn. In adding up the figures there was a mistake of a lakh. The result of the mistake was that the firm's loss on yarn appeared to be 17 lakhs odd according to their books, whereas the real loss was only 16 lakhs odd rupees. This mistake was discovered by the Bombay Partners before they filed their Schedule and the yarn loss was correctly entered in the Schedule. Nowroji knew this perfectly well and yet he put this forward as one of the points against his uncle Manekji.

When the case of the three partners was before me, Nowroji was the insolvent who was subjected to elaborate cross-examination. He was prepared on every point and satisfied the Court that the firm's insolvency was free from any taint of fraud and was due to misfortunes. All the points that were or could have been urged against himself, he evidently carefully collected and placed the same at the disposal of the opposing creditor, complacently sitting opposite to the Solicitor and Counsel conducting the opposition and eagerly assisting them against his late partner.

I think only one other subject requires to be considered. It was suggested that the insolvent with a view to conceal his property from his creditors had made large payments to his wife and had contributed large sums of money towards building an expensive property at Versova in the name of his wife. The insolvent's wife Dhunbai had an account with the old firm of S. N. Talati and Co. and the balance due to her in that account was transferred to the new firm of Talati and Co., when it was formed in 1955 and the account was continued with the new firm headed "The account of Dhunbai," wife of Manekji Pestonji Talati. Another account was opened with the firm also headed in the name of Dhunbai, but was headed Dhunbai, daughter of P.D. Kuranes. The net result of the examination of these two accounts and the entries in the insolvent's books which have any bearings on these accounts shows that the first account was a personal account of Dhunbai and related to moneys belonging to herself. In this account I find credited a sum of Rs. 10,000 in 1955 and a sum of Rs. 12,000 in 1961, which have come from the insolvent's personal account with the firm. These two sums were presented by the insolvent to his wife during these two years which were evidently prosperous and profitable years for the firm. Dhunbai seems to have utilised her own moneys and the moneys she got from her husband in building her house at Versova. An attempt was made to show that large sums of money were contributed by the insolvent towards the construction of the Versova house. But I think that attempt has resulted in failure. Dhunbai seems to have had moneys of her own and sums are credited to her account which never came from the insolvent or his account with the firm. The insolvent does not appear to have had any other account or any other means except what he had with the firm from which he could draw moneys. And the moneys which he had drawn for household expenses were attempted to be shewn as moneys drawn for the purpose of contributing towards the Versova bungalow. The insolvent in his re-examination has given a summary of his drawings every year during the time the firm lasted, and having regard to the magnitude of their business and the large profits that they made in prosperous years, his withdrawings strike me as being far from extravagant. I see noting criminal or blameworthy in a prosperous trader having a large sum to his personal credit in his firm making presents of sums of money to his wife; and the presents to the wife also do not seem to me to err on the side of extravagance. Dhunbai's second account headed "Dhunbai Kuranee" is not her account but is the account of moneys belonging to the members of the Kuranee family which were deposited with the firm originally through the insolvent and in his account. The insolvent finding that these sums mixed up with his personal account were creating confusion made up the account and transferred the amount which came to Rs. 12,000 to a second account of his wife headed "Dhunbai, daughter of P.D. Kuranee." The explanation given by the insolvent is amply corroborated by the firm's books and was further corroborated by his producing at the adjourned hearing the books which in cross-examination he said he thought his wife had. These books were produced for my inspection. They were genuine books and commenced from 1946 and the insolvent pointed ont that it contained the handwriting of a Mehta of his firm who had died five years ago. These three books together with the entries in the firm's books are sufficient to give up their land. The four accused went to the field of the deceased and there fell upon him and beat him to death with sticks and stones. The Sessions Judge convicted the first two accused and sentenced them as above stated. The other accused were acquitted and discharged.

Their Lordships accepted the unanimous verdict of the jury, but considering the circumstances of the case reduced the sentence to one of transportation for life in each case.

## POLICE NEWS.

### PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

### HUSBAND AND WIFE AT VARIANCE.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief presidency Magistrate, one Valajan, a Mahomedan woman, charged her husband Ariffan with refusing to maintain her. Mr. Ishwardas, Pleader, appeared for the complainant: and Mr. Reuben Solomen, Pleader, defended the accused.

The Pleader for the complainant said that he had been informed than the accused had called the complainant, her mother or sister. If that was so, according to the divorce laws of these people there would "ipso facto" be a divorce, and the matter would drop there.

His Worship: (To the accused) Did you call the complainant, your mother or sister in the presence of the jamat?

The accused: No. I would not divorce her, while I am alive.

The complainant then related the alleged experiences of her married life. She said she had been married to the accused for the last eight years. For about three or four years they lived happily together. But after that his brother died and he married his deceased brother's wife, and all this trouble arose after that. Since then he had been ill-treating her (the complainant).

The complainant further said that whenever the accused returned home in the evening from work he said he liked to remain outside, and that he preferred Government service to her. He further said that he always liked to work, did not wish to return home from work and that when he returned home he felt as if he had walked into a forest wherein she was like a wild animal. He would further call her fire incarnate and would say that in time he felt as if he was walking on fire.

His Worship: (To complainant) Are you very hot-tempered?

The complainant: No, Your Worship, though my husband might say so.

NOT PROUD OF HER HUSBAND.

The complainant further said that her husband sometimes had threatened her on occasions with a knife and if the neighbours had not come up and caught hold of him he would have killed her. He had twice called the jamat. He asked her why she should not leave the place, whereupon she left his place. Laterly he seemed to have changed his mind and wished to have her back. He never drank and was always sober.

His Worship: Then you should be rather proud of your husband.

The complainant: No. Because though he is sober and never drinks he ill-treats me after his return home from work. Besides he says I have got a long tongue and asks me to talk less.

Further hearing was adjourned.

### SEQUEL TO THE RIOT CASE.

### Alleged Taking a Photograph.

Yesterday, as the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dræup, the Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Flanagan charged Sutleman Mussajiand three other Boris with wantonly or maliganantly doing an illegal act by taking a photograph of Syed Plan Shah and thereby giving provocation to him and intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation would cause the offence of rioting to be committed, and with aiding and abetting one another. Mr. M. Haveliwalla, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, defended the accused.

On the application of Mr. Flanagan, a remand was granted. The accused were ordered to be released on bail.

### MARINE COURT INQUIRY.

YESTERDAY, a Marine Court of Inquiry, presided over by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, sat to inquire into the circumstances under which a collision had occurred in the harbour between the s.s. "Godaveri" and a launch.

Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, stated that a launch was towing a small boat, when she was run into by the "Godaveri." The tindal, who was on board the launch and who was witness in the case, was not present and as he was an important witness, he (Mr. Bowen) asked for a postponement.

The case was accordingly postponed to the 1st proximo.

### HONORARY MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.

PRIVATE COACHMEN CHARGED.

On Thursday before the Fort Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Mr. G. C. Plinston (Chairman), Colonel Cordue and Mr. W. A. M. Lattey, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals charged a number of private coachmen and victoria-drivers with ill-treating animals, which were either lame and emaciated, or had sore necks. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 and some of the animals were ordered to be sent to hospital.

A DETERRENT SENTENCE.

Yesterday, the Fort Bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of Messrs S. E. Warden (Chairman), and S. P. Jeewandas, disposed of a case in which a number of beggars were charged with begging for alms in the Fort. The accused were convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for from 7 to 15 days.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

The Girgaon Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Rao Bahadur N. N. Nanavati (Chairman), and Rao Bahadur R. S. Jayakar disposed of a number of cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

### DEATH SENTENCE REDUCED.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayanrao G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight disposed of the appeal filed from a decision of Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who had, in January last, convicted Mallappa Pattreppa and Buswanta Irappa of murder and sentenced them each to death. The Government Pleader appeared the Crown.

The prosecution story was that there were two factions in the village of Hamnikeri, the body of one faction being the complainant and that of the the other the third accused. It appeared that there were frequent quarrels between the factions in regard to certain land. On the 8th October 1909 accused Nos. 2 and 3 formed a conspiracy with the appellants to do away with Rudrappa who had refused to give up their land. The four accused went to the field of the deceased and there fell upon him and beat him to death with sticks and stones. The Sessions Judge convicted the first two accused and sentenced them as above stated. The other accused were acquitted and discharged.

Subsequently the dead body of the deceased was found in a jungle near Chirad and the prosecution case was that he was murdered by the accused there. Accused produced property from crab holes near the hut. Accused made a full confession and this they repeated before the Committing Magistrate. The confession was retracted in the Sessions Court.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty on the grounds that the evidence of the production of property by the accused was not satisfactory and no blood-stained clothes belonging to the accused were found. The Sessions Judge disagreed with this verdict and referred the case to the High Court, he being clearly of opinion that the accused were guilty of murder and the verdict of the jury was against the weight of evidence.

Their Lordships convicted the accused and sentenced each to transportation for life.

### CHARGE OF MURDER.

### Judge and Jury Differ.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayanrao G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight disposed of the reference made by Mr. W. Baker, acting Sessions Judge of Thana, who, in the case of Imperator vs. Rangya Luxmon and Gagaram Tukaram, differed from the unanimous verdict of the jury who found the accused not guilty of the murder of one Rangya at Chirad.

The prosecution story was that Tulsi, the sister of the first accused, a widow, had been living with the deceased, who was not of her caste. This displeased the first accused Tulsi and accused No. 2 started out on a begging tour. Tulsi met the deceased in Karjat Taluka and thence they proceeded together. Shortly afterwards they met the accused who asked deceased to come and dine with them at Ambegaon

## DEPARTURES.

### Per s.s. "Mantua," Feb. 19.

The following is the list of passengers by the s.s. "Mantua," Captain F. W. Vibert, R.N.R., leaves Bombay on 19th February, 1910, for Marseilles and London:—

Ayscough, Mr W G
Bosanquet, Maj L H
Bertie-Clay, Major N S
Bidwood, Brig-Genrl, W R, C S I, C I E, D S O
Bowen, Miss
Brooks, Mr G H
Burton, Capt and Mrs F H
Chatterton Col and Mrs J B and child
Cheyne, Maj A T
Clatterbuck, Mrs H P and infant
Cochran, Mr J Lewis
Cockran, Mr
Craig McKerrow, Mrs and maid
Craig McKerrow, Mr and valet
Cubitt, Mr J E
Dabb, Mr C E
Davison, Mr and Mrs C W three Misses, one Master and infant
Dixon, Mr and Mrs F A
Ferguson, Mr J W
French, Mrs W C, child, infant and nurse
Gahagan, Mr and Mrs G A and infant
Gamlen, Mrs W S and child
Gordon, Mrs A W and child
Green, Mrs and child
Hawes, Mr H J
Heenan, Mrs and child
Hildebrand, Maj and Mrs and child
Hill, Mr W F
Holmes, Mr and Mrs A C S
Howard, Miss
Hudson, Mrs B E
Ingleby, Miss
Jennings, Maj W
Johnson, Dr H
Jones, Mr A G
Jones, Mr J G
Lane, Maj and Mr H P
Lang, Mrs A G B
Legg, Mr F C
Le Patourel, Mr and Mrs P B
Leeming, Mr Joe
Leventhorpe, Mr J B
Lloyd Jones, Maj F L
Macarthy, Mr J L
Macleod, Mrs N C
Mackinnon, Capt A
McCleverty, Capt A H
McLeod, Mr N
O'Reilly, Maj C M
Peterson, Mrs F H
Pearson, Mrs M
Pereira, Mr A S
Robertson, Mr and Mrs J
Robertson, Hon Mr Justice F A
Robinson, Dr (Miss) A
Robinson, Miss
Rumboll, Mr A C
Sears, Mr and Mrs R H
Smith, Mr and Mrs H
Tregay, Mr F J
Vlasco, Mr A A
Ward, Mr and Mrs E C
Wall, Mrs Norman
Wallace, Mr D R
Watney, Mr C W
White, Lady
Wingfield, Hon Mr
Wood, Capt D
Harris, Mr J S
Getley, Mr and Mrs E and three Masters
Malet, Miss G
Lloyd, Mr W F
Phillips, Mr Frank
Stevens, Mr and Mrs and Miss
Horton, Mr R A
Clarke, Capt M O
Jones, Mrs Katherine
Potter, Capt C F
McKerrow, Miss
Gosset, Capt and Mrs C B infant and nurse
Manderson, Mr R W
Bonnett, Capt J H
Stranch, Mr H R
McLaren, Mr and Mrs L B
Cole, Mr H A
Eagle, Mr and Mrs J H
Northey, Capt and Mrs W infant
Banker, Mr W A
Horne-Stevenson, Rev R
Fowler, Mr H and servant
Lamper, Col and Mrs J
Sinclair, Mr A
Elliott, Capt H H
Shaw Hellier, Mr A J
Laidlaw, Mr G
Helpman, Mr F
Allan, Mr P A
Boyce, Mr and Mrs R
King, Mr G H
McGoire, Mr W
Grant, Mr G H
Blumenthal, Mr A N
Russell, Capt W O P
Youngson, Mr D
Temperley, Mr J
Anslice Prideaux, Mr and Mrs
Forestier Walker, Col
Berrington, Mr C D
Chotis, Mr A D
Davidson Houston, Mrs C
Vaughan Morgan, Miss
Hawes, Mr H J
Shotton, Mr
Frazer, Miss
Elton, Miss
Adams, Mr W J
Alcock, Mr A
Adams, 2 Misses
Archer, Mr
Amery, Mr
Cann, Mr C
Chomley, Mrs H M
Coles, Mr and Mrs C
Coles, Miss
Clayton, Mr
Edwards, Mr F G
Eames, Mrs, child, infant, and Nurse
Edwards, Mrs F J
Hixson, Mr and Mrs F W child and maid
Haynes, Mr and Mrs T W
Hill, Mr T A
Heinemann, Mr E L and man servant
Hemery, Mr and Mrs
Harling, Mr and Mrs
Hadden, Miss
Jones, Mr D
Jefferson, Mr
Legh, Mr E D
Lee, Mr and Mrs H W
Lloyd, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Nicoll, Mrs C B
Nurse, Mr C J
Neville, Mr A O
Nicholls, Mrs, 2 infants
Nutter, Mr
Portes, Mrs
Porter, Miss
Pardos, Miss
Robertson, Mr G B and Mrs and Mr O
Rousey, Madame
Rae, 2 Misses
Rowan, Mr A J D
Rischbieth, Mr E
Ross, Sister E
Roslington, Mr
Reeve, Mr
Rees, Mr and Mrs
Scott, Major Harvey
Simms, Mr W H
Schutze, Mr A
Shaw, Mr L O and Mr O
Steinholtz, Mr N
Smith, Mr and Mrs H A
Shorney, Mr A B
Stevens, Mrs
Symons, Mr C A
Smith, Mr and Mrs K and child
Steere, Mr and Mrs L
Stephens, Dr and Mrs
Studholme, Mr and Mrs
Sellers, Mr
Smith, Mr R W
Springall, Mr
Saunders, Mr
Troup, Mr A J
Tvedt, Mr S
Todd, Mr and Mrs
Thornton, Mr
Wilkins, Mr T J
Waugh, nev and Mrs R H
Walter, Mrs E
Whalley, Mr F D
Williams, Mr and Mrs Gill
Whiting, Mr and Mrs
Weston, Mr S
Williamson, Rev
White, Mr
Winder, Mr
Young, Mr W
Busby, Mr T
Baclor, Mrs and Miss
Blozsome, Mrs C
Blair, Miss L and Miss B and Miss M
Bergallo, Sister L
Burke, Mr and Mrs 2 chil. dren and nurse
Black Mr and Mrs
Doucet, Mr and Mrs, infant and maid
Decouvelaire, Mrs infant and maid
Daly Mrs H and Miss
Dinant, Mr and Mrs E
Dalton, Mr
Dinnis, Mr
Finch, Mr O
Fletcher Miss G
Frost, Mr T
Fuller, Mr and Mrs H E
Fuller, Mrs H K and child
Farquharson, Mr and Mrs
Goodlet, Col and J H and maid
Gibb, Master H
George, Mrs and Miss
Gilruth, Miss
Gardner, Mr G
Gill, Mr A
Kelly, Mr and Mrs J O
Kessell, Mr A C
Kelly, Miss
Kyngdom, Miss
Kirton, Capt and Mrs
Knaggs, Mr
Matters, Mr and Mrs C H
Marden, Dr J
Moffatt, Mr and Mrs W and child, Messrs H and D 2 Misses, nurse, maid and manservant
McNally, Mr P J
Moore, Hon Newton J and Mrs
Maddison, Miss
Merrimen, Mr and Mrs and infant
Moors, Mr
Milver, Dr and Mrs
Ogilvie, Mr E D
O'Doherty, Miss
Oliver, Mrs A

### Per s.s. "Umzumbi," Feb. 19.

The Natal Line steamer "Umzumbi" will sail from No. N shed, Prince's Dock, this evening with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the ship at 5-15 p.m.

TO WEYMOUTH.

Bird, Miss
Carlberg, Miss
Carthews, Mrs M A
Fenton, Lt's 2 children nurse
Franklin, Mrs
Pepper, Capt A W
Holmes, Capt J D C
Holmes, Mrs 2 children and infant
Nash, Mr A E
Nash, Miss
Nash, Miss
Reynolds, Mr J
Rowlandson, Capt H W
Ryan, Mrs R
Sewart, Mr T R
Scott, Mrs M
Stansfield, Mrs J, child and infant
Thomas, Miss
Wright, F S S Mr
Wormull, Mr
Wormull, Mrs and infant

## BOMBAY RACES.

### Fifth Day.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race.—The Innovation Plate, Distance about 7 furlongs, 3-15 p.m.
2nd " The Desert Plate, Distance about 1 mile, 3-45 p.m.
3rd " The Colaba Plate, Distance about 1¼ mile 4-15 p.m.
4th " The Turf Club Cup, Distance about 1 mile 5 furlongs, 4-50 p.m.
5th " The Byculla Club Cup, Distance 1 mile 5 furlongs 5-20 p.m
6th " The Bedouin Plate, Distance 5 furlongs, 5-50 p.m.
7th " The Mansfield Plate, Distance 6 furlongs, 6-20 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train will leave

Colaba ... ... ... 2-25 p.m.
Church Gate ... ... ... 2-30 p.m.
Grant Road ... ... ... 2-40 p.m.
Arrives at Mahalaxmi ... ... 2-44 p.m.


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H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia
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and many other attractive ones.
JIM BLACKWOOD
THE JOCKEY
By Valentin Mandelstann
Will be shown positively at the
EXCELSIOR.

ELECTRIC MOTORS,
Manufactured by
MESSRS. THOMAS PARKER.
¼ B. H. P., 230 Volts, Rs. 100
½ B. H. P., 230 Volts, Rs. 150
and others.
STOCKED BY
GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Electrical Engineers and Contractors,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 19th February 1910.

## A LADY CANVASSER.

CANVASSING was a favourite pastime of ladies at the General Election and the reflections of one of them published in the *Nineteenth Century* over the name of Gertrude Kingston, who seems to have worked indefatigably in one of the London constituencies, throws a flood of light, not so much on the process by which votes are captured, as on the social condition of the humbler people whose votes were sought. The upshot of the efforts of this lady who set out to face the drudgery and the dust of an electoral campaign, solemnly convinced that "the hour of trial was striking for England" and that to help in "carrying the message of liberty into every house" was work worth doing, was to rudely shake her "own faith in the shibboleth she preached so fluently." She has become "at once something less than a Fabian Socialist, something more than a Feudal Unionist." She does not, in so many words, condemn both sides but proclaims that her ideal Cabinet capable of reforming the crying abuses she witnessed in her canvassing excursion, and of formulating measures by which something of order should creep into the chaotic depths she sounded, would not include any party politicians. Its Chief should be strong enough to steer clear of the "advanced altruism" of one party and the "pronounced materialism" of the other. Able men of business in the habit of supplying the public with the best article at the most moderate price and who keep on the same staff of able officials who helped them to succeed in their enterprise would be invited to join; next the directors of great co-operative stores whose experience would be useful in running the huge co-operative machine, which is the Government, would be included, and with a self-made man or two who have proved the possession of qualities that must insure the success of reform schemes, her Cabinet would be complete. Thus might "Government by efficiency" replace "Government by majority" which means periods of action and reaction. England being the proud possessor of "an ideal constitution that depends upon the people's electorate" is more exposed than less fortunate nations to long spells of reaction that are really "retrograde inactivity." Just as Magna Charta checked King John's reckless progress, so the Lords hoped the people might check Mr. Lloyd-George's career. But this was only the usual effort to compromise and subject the Government to mob-law, dangerous experiments that rarely do good. Mr. Chamberlain, in his desire for the consolidation of the Empire, preached the doctrine of Colonial Preference. This has now gone through a period of evolution and is called Tariff Reform. It is the magic wand that is to turn misery into joy, poverty into riches. But Gertrude Kingston is not sure that it can make so sweeping a reform, now that she has seen how many wrongs it will have to make right first. She set out to canvass after cherishing for seven years a patriotic idea. As with many another enthusiast it had its source in a story of German military activity told her by a young English officer who had by a happy chance witnessed the rapid embarkation of a whole German Army Corps, as a part of their usual exercises, on the shore of the North Sea. Her patriotism took fire, and despairing, since the suffragettes adopted violent measures, of getting the vote herself in time to rouse her country to their danger, she decided to use her influence to induce men voters "to plump in the cause of patriotism." She was cruelly disillusioned, for she slowly but steadily realised the helplessness of appealing to the elector's love of country, or of anything that did not touch his pocket. While learning this depressing fact she learned also how Londoners live with the result that her canvassing interlude made her long for the passing of measures more needed and more direct in their bearing on the comfort of the poor than Tariff Reform. Though there is abundant legislation about limiting hours of work and Trades Unions are all powerful in protecting the workman against the exhaustion of his energies, she found that most working men in the poorer districts did not return to their homes until about 11-30 at night. Needless to say they were not at work from morning till near midnight. "Not come in yet" was the invariable answer when she called earlier to pray the man for his vote. She sorrowfully admits that the home to which he might have returned in the afternoon was too often unendurable from the combined influence of an untidy wife and ill-nourished, unclean children. If the landlord neglects to repair the house, she found the wife of the elector quite as oblivious of her duty. That it is not all her fault, this lady grants, for she is t home all day and all night in slatternly surroundings.

Such ineffectual teaching is a reproach to any administration. The ignorance and untrained savagery of the girls in the poorer London slums appeal the workers in Charitable Settlements there. The use of soap and water, the cooking of a simple meal, skill in any kind of household work are too often mysteries to the untaught wives of working men. No wonder that the husband stays more and more outside a home, whence comfort has departed or has never entered. Victims of Government by majority, Gertrude Kingston declares these men and women to be. In spite of all this their reception of her as a canvasser was both polite and cordial. They were, indeed, profoundly indifferent to anything but their personal interests. One man wanted to know if the candidate would guarantee a rise in wages if he gave his vote, another said it did not matter one bit what Government was in, for the only prosperous country was Argentina and he would not vote at all, while another grumbled at being knocked up four times from his tea for such a trifle as his vote. Of course, so discerning a lady cannot help seeing that the system of a personal canvass is immoral, but as long as personality and popularity have so much to do with the elections, it is not easy to give it up. She found that the women knew and cared little for the political issue and is certain they should be taught that they have a duty to perform as citizens, in spite of the dinginess and dreariness of their homes and the hardness of their lives. And how can a woman, who lives in a tenement where sewer-rats dispute her right to clean her house, care who sits in Parliament for her division? What can be the use of a Local Government that allows such a state of affairs where human beings dwell and pay rent? The sanitary officers and health inspectors who are paid to maintain the laws of public hygiene and do not prevent such abuses should be swept away with as big a broom as can be wielded. The Army and Navy may and must be the first care of the nation and should be established above and beyond all party dangers, but these once secured, let a Board of Education teach boys and girls that cleanliness still comes next to godliness and that it is a science they must make their own second nature. Let practical domestic economy and hygiene be taught on broad lines as an essential part of the school-girl's equipment, as carefully taught as the three R's. "Clean up the home and save the people" concludes this lady canvasser. It is a question, not of a big loaf or a dear one, but of a big bar of soap and a cheap one!

AMERICA AND THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S panegyric on British Rule in India is well remembered, though a year has elapsed since the late American President delivered his famous speech eulogising England's work in India, and calling it a greater feat than that performed by the Roman Empire with which he compared it. That generous tribute proceeding as it did from such a high quarter seems to have stirred Anglophobes in America to activity, and they have been busy of late in pointing out more or less rancourously the shortcomings of our rule in this country. Fortunately Anglo-American relations are very cordial of late and much attention is not now paid to diatribes against England. But still there is a public in that country which is ready to listen to the assailants of England when these latter pretend to champion the cause of the poor and oppressed Indians against their tyrannical rulers. Mr. Sydney Brooks has therefore done a service in refuting the allegation against our rule in the latest number of the *North American Review*, the leading periodical in that country. He has selected for treatment the weightiest and least rancourous of these attacks which according to him is to be found in a manifesto of eighteen Americans, which they recently issued by way of refuting Mr. Roosevelt's speech. We are sorry to find among these eighteen some clergymen, but we hope that they are not retired American Missionaries who have worked in India, for if any ought to know and appreciate the true nature of the work we do for this country, it must be clergymen of the American Mission in India, and to do them justice many of them have recently testified to the good effects of our work for India and have thus tried to set their countrymen right in this matter. The tone of this particular manifesto, according to Mr. Brooks, is "respectful and even cordial both towards Mr. Roosevelt and towards Great Britain. The eighteen gentlemen who sign it, several of whom are clergymen, appear to write more in sorrow than in anger and while their facts are often imaginary and their language at times grotesquely intemperate. I quite recognise that they conceive themselves to be engaged in a task of righteousness. It is a task, however, that for its proper discharge asks something more than moral ardour. It demands knowledge, perspective, the power of appreciating the spirit of an alien environment, all the qualities in short that go to make the political instinct. But of political instinct the authors of this manifesto betray no sign whatever."

In this indictment is trotted out the old accusation that the British, in order to enrich themselves, have taxed India into poverty, and in support of this is adduced the thrice-refuted theory of the drain of wealth from the country. Mr. Brooks once more points out the fallacy of this so tersely and conclusively, that we think the ordinary American mind will henceforward clearly grasp that it has been hitherto deluded by sophisms. "The truth is," he well points out, "that the theory of a 'drain' rests upon the old and thoroughly exploded fallacy that foreign espital impoverishes the country into which it is introduced and that a surplus of exports over imports is a sign of national ill-health. The authors of this amazing manifesto appear to regard the excess of a hundred million dollars a year in Indian exports as a tribute to England. But the United States shows annually a huge surplus of exports over imports in her dealings with Great Britain. So also do Australia and the Argentine Republic. Are these countries likewise paying 'tribute' to England or are the authors of the manifesto talking nonsense?" We are afraid the latter is the case. These eighteen American worthies have been merely repeating the old stock arguments without understanding their drift. Mr. Brooks similarly points out other fallacies in his terse trenchant way. We hope his article will do much good in America where, he rightly surmises, sympathies are quick to resent even the appearance of oppression, and when arguments based on the so-called oppression of the poor Indians by England for her own interests, most do tell. We also hope Mr. Brooks' reputation may have some effect nearer home and lead people to take a view of our work in India more in consonance with the real facts.

THE TUNNEL UNDER THE GREAT WALL.

THE example of Japan is effecting an incalculable impetus upon educated thought among the Chinese, and in an instructive article *Engineering* points to one direction in which this influence is working and in which great developments are imminent in the near future. Engineers will find a big field of enterprise in China as the Eastern prejudice against the encroachment of Western methods is gradually broken down. Perhaps the most significant suggestion of the change which is slowly working is to be found in the driving of a tunnel through the hard, solid rock under the Great Wall. This was for the Pekin-Kalgan Railway, opened more than three months ago. Only those who have any acquaintance with Chinese character, and with the immense importance attached to the cherished isolation against Western ingress, which the Chinese Wall was supposed to give, can form an idea of the growing spirit of toleration of the Chinese mind towards modern innovations as instances by this tunnelling work. This railway, too, indicates the development in knowledge of modern engineering of the Chinese, because the work of construction was carried out entirely by Chinese engineers and workmen, and it is noteworthy that one of the bridges has seven spans of 100ft., that one of the tunnels is 3,580ft. long, and with four others and cuttings 90ft. deep have had to be made through the famous Nankau Pass. This indicates a great advance in the industrial knowledge of the native population, but the guiding hand of the Westerner has not yet become unnecessary. Evidences indicate that there is just a tendency on the part of the Chinese to assume a knowledge of engineering conditions beyond his experience, and trouble may arise unless the authorities seek the ripe experience of consulting engineers in the coming great development, in respect not only of railway construction, bridge building, and other engineering works, but also of mining operations, all of which promise to influence considerably the industrial situation in China.

THE Viceroy's spring tour has not yet been definitely settled. His Excellency will leave Calcutta after the Budget debate which begins on the 29th March and will spend sometime quietly in Dehra Dhun.

THE Kitchener Memorial Fund now exceeds over Rs. 62,000.

GENERAL DEBRATH, Commanding at Aden, will proceed on leave home next month.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will give a dinner followed by an open air party on the 8th March to meet the President and Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

MR. DINSHAW F. MULLAH, Principal of the Law College, Bombay, has arranged with Mr. J. D. Inverarity to deliver an address on the "Conduct of Law Suits."

THE executive committee of the City of London Conservative Association have decided to invite Mr Balfour and Sir Frederick Banbury to a complimentary dinner to celebrate their recent election as Members for the City The date of the dinner has not been fixed.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Burma will visit Calcutta about the 2nd March and will probably discuss the question of Buddhist relics for which a deputation is expected from Burma, meanwhile the Government of India are establishing their rights to the relics under the Treasure Trove Act.

ON Friday the members of Madras Chamber of Commerce and Madras Trades Association met at the office of the Port Trust when Mr. P.J.E. Spring, Chairman, courteously showed them the recent improvements effected to the harbour and further explained the improvements to follow.

# ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

## THE GENERAL ELECTION—AND AFTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

YOU cannot make omelettes without bringing eggs, and no General Election is an occasion when as a nation we show to the greatest advantage. Old stagers, however, say that the recent political struggle was the fiercest and most bitter that they can remember. Certainly, there has been no General Election within my recollection where each side made such frequent use of such objectionable and vulgar expressions as "liar," etc. I am inclined, in spite of all that is said to the contrary, to doubt if the combatants on either side have been more mendacious than usual. What is true is that both sides have "slanged" each other in a manner with which we have not been accustomed since the days when Gladstone was trying to force Home Rule on an unwilling people. For some reason perhaps because we have degenerated politically our public men, even the leaders, allow themselves to use terms that twenty years ago that politicians of the same position would never dream of employing. Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife that amiable ecclesiastic, the Dean of Westminster, has been shocked in his peaceful study by what he has heard and read. Preaching in the Abbey two days ago, he declared that we are under a cloud of great discouragement. "The tone of the appeal made on all sides without exception in politics to the multitudes of our peoples has been lower than at any previous General Election. A few of our greatest and most responsible leaders stand out as rare exceptions, maintaining their dignity aed integrity amid the confused din of selfish appeals, vulgar insinuations, insincere arguments, and deliberate deceptions. It is vain to plead in excuse that in the heat of conflict men lose their self-control and are hardly to be held responsible for the statements they make or the arguments they use. No doubt what is in a man comes out in moments of exceptional excitement. These are moments which reveal character and show who can govern himself and who cannot. But God save this nation from the rule of men who cannot govern themselves in times of exceptional strain! And, may God lead us all to repentance for this common disregard of truth and purity of motive at a moment of serious national crisis!" Methinks the worthy Dean doth protest too much, but surely the time has come when a halt might be called on the employment by men, who profess and call themselves gentlemen, of words which are not only unparliamentary but are only suited to street-corner orators. There is one thing about the present situation that is much to be regretted. After former contests the combatants have agreed to bury the hatchet, to shake hands and to be friends. Since the recent elections ended there has been more recrimination than during the actual fighting. Charges of wholesale intimidation in the rural districts are made by the Liberals and equally injurious accusations are made by the Conservatives against the Liberals. For example, we have such a mild-mannered man as Lord Ampthill writing of the Liberal victory in the part of Bedfordshire where he resides, "It was due to a dastardly trick." He refers to a leaflet issuedby the Liberals at the last moment when the statements it made could not be answered. "Diabolical cunning," "deliberate and shameless plan of deceiving the people," "conscious dishonesty and wilful intention to defraud." Here is the leaflet to which Lord Ampthill refers :—

NORTH BEDS, ELECTION, 1910.
WHICH WILL YOU VOTE FOR?

| UNDER PROTECTION. Prices copied from a Grocer's Ledger. | s. d. | UNDER FREE TRADE. Prices at a Bedford Grocer's, Jan. 1910. | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loaf sugar, per lb. | 1 0 | Loaf sugar, per lb. | 0 2½ |
| Moist sugar ,, | 0 9 | Moist sugar ,, | 0 2 |
| Tea ,, | 8 0 | Tea ,, | 1 4 |
| Yellow soap ,, | 0 10 | Yellow soap ,, | 0 3 |
| Currants ,, | 1 1 | Currants ,, | 0 3 |
| Raisins ,, | 0 10 | Raisins ,, | 0 4 |
| Salt, 14lb. for | 4 9 | Salt, 14lb. for | 0 4 |
| Candles ,, | 0 9 | Candles ,, | 0 4 |
| Coffee ,, | 3 4 | Coffee ,, | 1 0 |
| Starch ,, | 0 11 | Starch ,, | 0 4½ |
| Pepper, ¼lb. ,, | 1 0 | Pepper, ¼lb. ,, | 0 3½ |
| | £1 3 3 | | 4 10½ |

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE.
(PROTHERO). (BLACK).
VOTE FOR BLACK.
AND FREE TRADE.

With regard to another leaflet sent to the electors of a Wiltshire division we find an ex-Cabinet Minister (Mr. Walter Long) charging a member of His Majesty's Government (Mr. J. M. F. Fuller) with being "personally guilty of a most discreditable action." There had been a lifelong friendship between these two gentlemen and neighbours. Such are party politics! As to the counter charges, one defeated candidate (Mr. Philip Morrell ex-member for the Henley division) says the peculiar methods brought into play are such that as the law now stands a Liberal has hardly a chance in the agricultural counties. Another unsuccessful aspirant (Mr. C. A. V. Conybeare) who stood for a Lincolnshire constituency, declares that in his contest he had experience of "nearly all the imaginable crimes that could be committed under the Corrupt Practices Act." I suppose he alludes to cases such as one I heard of. A certain village has a coal club which is managed by the the local clergyman and and aided by the contributions of wealthy residents. Just before the election, the parson told the poor people that he was very much afraid that the club could not be carried on if the Budget were passed. It is a pity that both parties do not combine to make canvassing illegal. A well known Tariff Reformer who stood for a division in Yorkshire told a friend of mine that many of the people there refused to be canvassed. They regarded canvassing as an impertinence and as inconsistent with the ballots. When open voting—a reform by the way which many thought would "ruin the country"—was done away with, canvassing ought to have been treated in the same way. It would have been if we were a logical people. But we are not logical and pride ourselves on the fact. It is one of the misfortunes of our happy-go-lucky ways that after an appeal to the country we are never quite sure as to what the result means. So many issues are raised that it is difficult to say which of them had the most effect on the majority. There is, of course, no doubt about Lancashire. The "whirlwind campaign" carried on by the Tariff Reformers left the weavers and spinners of the great cotton districts absolutely mistaken in their adherence to the existing fiscal statements. Naturally the Lancashire people are Conservative and if Tariff Reform were to be dropped before the next General Election it would be bad for the Liberals. As to the Liberal slump in the Home Counties, I still think that Mr. Blatchford had a great deal to do with it, but there is no doubt that the Tariff Reformers have made an impression on Hodge. I met a day or two ago an influential Tariff Reformer who was in the thick of the fight in the Guildford division of Surrey where there was such a remarkable turnover, I asked him how he accounted for the return of the Unionist and by such a huge majority. "Whatever may have been the case elsewhere," he replied, "with us it was Tariff Reform and nothing else." If the Liberals were inclined a short time ago to undeviate the new fiscal propaganda, they are under no illusions on the subject now, and the special fund which the *Daily Chronicle* has started is expressely intended "for the defence of Free Trade." The Free Trade Union alarmed at the defection of the agricultural labourer who, as the *Westminster Gazette* says, has for many years been "one of the most trusty supporters of Free Trade," is issuing the most urgent appeals for funds to enable the villages to be recaptured. But will they be recaptured? I have my doubts knowing how difficult it is to get an agricultural labourer to change his opinion when it is once made up. The Gladstone League which has been formed at the instance of the Editor of the *Daily News*, has for one of its objects to "arouse the agricultural labourer, the farmer and small holder, and the rural shopkeeper to the meaning and promise of the policy of land reform and agricultural development initiated in the Budget of 1909-10 and the Development Act;" another aim is "to combat feudal tyranny and make the principles of the Ballot Act and the Corrupt Practices Act effective in town and country by legal and other action." What about the Budget League which was supposed to have done such wonders under the direction of Sir Henry Norman? Sir Henry Norman does not seem to be a Second Carnot as we were led to suppose, but if he has not proved himself to be an organiser of victory he is to be congratulated on his good fortune in receiving his reward before the General Election. He has not kept the Home counties for the Liberals, but he has got a ministeral post though for the moment he is seatless.

MANY MEMORIES.

One of the surprises, and a most pleasant one, of the present publishing season has been the quite unexpected appearance of a handsome autobiography by Mr. Harry Rivett-Carnac, C. I. E., of the Indian Civil Service.—Haileybury period—late Colonel of Ghazipur Volunteers, and an A.-D.-C. to the King. Mr. Rivett-Carnac needs no introduction in this formal manner to any one familiar with the history of Western and Central India, and the Presidency of Bengal during the latter half of the reign of Queen-Empress Victoria, where he rendered most meritorious services in connection with the Opium Department, and as Cotton Commissioner, distinguished himself as an enthusiastic antiquarian; and won the respect and warm regard of every one, whether English, Muslim or Hindu, with whom he was brought in personal contact, official and social. It was known of him, as of the late Mr. Herbert Mills Birdwood, that he never lost his temper, however much he might be tried; and his present book is the authentic and veritable siga manual of the man Mr. Harry Rivett-Carnac has ever proved himself to be. All its paragraphs are pleasantness and all its pages peace. His good nature never fails him throughout the volume; and in the frankness with which, in the simplest and most convincing language, he writes of everything he saw, and heard, and did in India; and of his unfeigned and hearty enjoyment of it all, the reader's interest is at once attracted and kept up to the end of the narration, as by the conversation of some gifted friend who has seen the world in many countries, and is giving his experiences of them to a circle of charmed listeners in the the lounge room of some West End Club. There is no straining for effect, and the effect is produced by the genuineness and unaffected expression of the author's views and opinions of the men and women with whom in a long, active and honourable career as a public servant, he has been associated in life. All those years he lived on terms of the freest intimacy with the most distinguished persons and personages in India, and again in this country; and in this way his volume is a valuable contribution to the social history of his times; and as Mr. Rivett-Carnac has moreover a quick eye for the appropriate and the picturesque in State functions, and in special for the splendour of regal and viceregal procession, and royal coronations, the qualities of which all more or less evanescent, this adds another element of historical value to the book. For Bombay people it will prove of the greatest interest. The men of light and leading of time are most of them mentioned and some described at greater or less length. There is not an unkind word of any one named; nor a line written that might not be read out loud by a daughter to her parents, which unhappily can be said of few autobiographies of the present-day, written leaders of Society for "Society" so-called. But Mr. Harry Rivett-Carnac is not a member of the fly-blown "smart set," who more or less monopolise Society of the present day, but an English gentleman of the old style of the mid-Victorian years; and as his whole life proves, and this delightful volume emphasises, a great gentleman. I will conclude these remarks with the accounts given of Sir Bartle Frere, in a series of, as it were, full length coloured photographs, and of Sir George Birdwood in "Kitt-Katt."

Of the former he writes :—

"Sir Bartle Frere, who sat in Lord Canning's Council with Outram, was also an officer from the Bombay side. He too, had known my uncle, Sir James Rivatt-Carnac when Governor of Bombay, and was ready to extend a welcome to any of his kin. At that time Sir Bartle Frere was just forty-five years of age. He had recently received the Knight Commandership of the Bath for his splendid services in Sind during the Mutiny, and all in Calcutta, from Lord Canning downwards, were inclined to regard him as a man of exceptional brilliancy and strength. His looks were greatly in his favour, and when he entered the room one was at once possessed by the graceful, dignified figure of the man, with a head like that of a Konkani Brahmin, and delicate well-cut features. He looked thoroughly well-bred, and was quite free from the ponderous pomposity of some of the local big-wigs. He was always carefully well-dressed. In a word, he reminded me of the dignified diplomats I had seen before leaving home; and I remember deciding in my mind that he was just the type of man I should select as Cardinal, had I anything to do with the Sacred College. When he spoke, the fascinating effect of his presence was increased by a voice as gentle as it was insinuating. And he possessed an extraordinary knack of appearing to take real interest in everyone and everything, which, so far as everything was concerned, was not unnatural, as there was hardly a subject, small or great, with which he had not some acquaintance, and of which he had not some information to impart in a pleasant manner without making one feel an utter ignoramus. When one came to deal with him, one soon realised that beneath that amiable and sympathetic manner there was great strength, determination, and vigour, the same that had pulled Sind through in the troublous days of the Mutiny, and which had earned for him so much distinction. Of this most distinguished man it was my good fortune to see much in later times, and frequently to enjoy his society and hospitality, as these notes will record.

(Concluded on page 8.)

# THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

## IRISH NEGOTIATIONS FAIL.

### Government's Difficult Position.

### IMMEDIATE ELECTION PROPHESIED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

A long meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day. Afterwards Mr. Asquith went to His Majesty and then the Cabinet met again. It is understood in the lobby that the negotiations between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond have failed.

The Labour leader, Mr. Barnes, has issued a statement that Mr. Asquith has not obtained from the King the promised guarantees. Moreover, the Budget will have precedence over the House of Lords' veto, and this course is not acceptable to the Labour Party. Mr. Barnes adds: "If a General Election is necessary, we want it as soon as possible."

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

Conferences took place between Mr. O'Connor and the Master of Elibank yesterday, after which Mr. Redmond announced that no arrangement had been reached. This, added to the statement issued by Mr. Barnes, has caused a sensation.

The London correspondent of *Freeman's Journal* says that unless the conditions of the Irish and Labour Parties are fulfilled, a General Election may be expected within two months.

Mr. Dillon, writing to a correspondent, says that the Election may be forced before many weeks.

LATER.

Various tactical devices are being discussed to facilitate an agreement between Government and Mr. Redmond, but there is a consensus of opinion that the Cabinet is in a most difficult position. Explanations are now appearing in the Radical papers that Mr. Asquith, when he spoke of obtaining guarantees, meant legislative guarantees and not guarantees from the Crown. The explanation is unacceptable to many members of the party.

The Conservative papers differ completely on the question of whether the Unionists will come to the rescue of Government against the dictation of the Labour party and the Irish.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

Mr. Jesse Collings intends introducing an amendment to the Address in favour of a Land Purchase Bill for England and Wales establishing small ownerships. He will introduce the Bill at the earliest opportunity.

# THE HOME FLEET.

## New Cruising Ground.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson has ordered the second division of the Home Fleet to cruise in Portuguese and Spanish waters. This constitutes an innovation.

# RAID BY THE MULLAH.

## Many Friendlies Killed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

Reuter wires from Aden that 2,500 of the Mullah's mounted dervishes attacked the Mijertains, capturing 14,000 camels and killing many people. They also burned the town. The Mullah's loss was forty men and ninety horses.

# GERMAN CRUISERS IN COLLISION.

## Serious Damage.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

The German cruisers "Dresden" and "Koenigsberg," have been in collision off Kiel. It is stated that injuries to the "Dresden" will take several weeks to repair.

# NAVAL TUG LOST.

LONDON FEBRUARY 17.

Washington advices state that the Naval tug "Nina," which was last seen on the 6th February, is considered lost with a crew of thirty. The search has been abandoned.

# BOOM IN RUBBER SHARES.

## Rush for New Companies.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

The boom in rubber shares on the Stock Exchange is attracting the attention of the speculative public. An incessant stream of new companies is coming out. The prospectus of a new company was issued to-day and the capital was subscribed within half an hour. Stockbrokers' clerks are working all night over the settlement.

# THE SALONIKA OUTRAGES.

## Dinga Executed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

A Constantinople telegram states that Dinga, Caist of the Bulgarian band, who was court-martialled and sentenced to death at Saloniks, has been executed in the public square in the town of Serres.

# THE WRECK OF THE "LIMA."

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

The "Chilian" has rescued 88 persons from on board the wrecked liner "Lima."

# GERMAN FRANCHISE BILL.

## Mob Demonstrations.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

There have been severe collisions between the police and social democrats in several towns in Prussia, notably in Neumuenster and Frankfurt in connection with the Franchise Bill. The police used weapons and several persons were killed and injured.

# FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

## Enforcing the Loan Agreement.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

France has summoned Mullai Hafid to ratify the loan agreement within forty-eight hours, otherwise she will proceed to coercion.

# KING GUSTAV'S HEALTH.

## Bulletins Discontinued.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

King Gustav is convalescent. The bulletins have been discontinued.

# NEW BRAZILIAN LOAN.

## Successful Issue.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

The Brazilian loan of ten millions at 4 per cent. issued on the 7th instant has been a remarkable success.

The issue of the Orient Steamship debentures amounting to £636,900, at 95, bearing interest at 4 1/2 per cent., has also been quickly covered.

# STEAMER OVERDUE AT DUTCH GUIANA.

## Cruiser Despatched for Search.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

The mail steamer "Prins Willem II" has been overdue at Paramaribo since the 8th February. The cruiser "Utrecht" has been ordered to search for her.

# THE WATERLOO CUP.

## The Final Round.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

In the final round of the Waterloo Cup to-day Heavy Weapon beat Full Steam.

# OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

The deaths are announced of Major Southwell Greville and Surgeon-General Eteson, Mutiny veterans.

# THE VICEROY'S SPRING TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

Lord Minto will leave on his usual spring tour after the Budget discussion and pay private visits to Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi. The Viceroy will then tour in Kuram and proceed to Dehra Dun for a brief stay, then returning to Simla in the first week of May. The Viceroy has abandoned the idea of visiting Benares, but if arrangements permit will visit Patiala.

# HON'BLE MR. GUPTA IN COCHIN.

## Reception by the Janmis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRICHUR, FEBRUARY 18.

The representatives of Cochin Janmi Sabha waited upon the Hon'ble Mr. K. G. Gupta at Trichur Railway Station when the mail arrived. They welcomed him to their picturesque country as the land-owning class and he being so close a relative of their worthy Dewan who was at once a guide, philosopher and friend of the Janmis. Their welcome was given him for his position as a member of the Secretary of State's Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Gupta briefly and sympathetically acknowledged the reception and said he did not come to them as a stranger. He expressed his pleasure in Mr. Banerjee, his son-in-law, being a friend of the Janmis. Referring to the Secretary of State Mr. Gupta said none in India or in Britain excelled him in his desire to do good to the people and the Feudatory Chiefs of this country.

# DACOITIES AT CALCUTTA.

## Big Gang Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

The Bengal C. I. D. has arrested a gang of dacoits, over thirty in number, all up country mill-hands who have been systematically committing dacoities in the adjoining parts of Calcutta. The Police have succeeded in unearthing a cartload of stolen properties. Some of them have confessed as having been engaged in dacoities for the last two years.

# ARAB RAIDS IN ADEN HINTERLAND.

## Sir O'Moore Creagh Consulted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

Mr. G. Wyman Bury, late British Commissioner in the Aden Hinterland, had a consultation yesterday with the Commander-in-Chief as Mr. Bury leaves Calcutta to-day en route for Bombay. It is assumed that the subjectmatter of the interview related to incessant brigand raids reported from trade routes of Arabia, resumed British activity in the Hinterland being suggestively foreshadowed.

# THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

## The Rise in Food Prices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

The Imperial Legislative Council met this morning, the Viceroy presiding. The Hon'ble Mr. Allah Baksh Khan Talpur of Bombay was sworn in as a Member.

The meeting was purely formal and two Bills of minor importance, the Penal Code Bill and the Currency Bill, were passed. Select Committees were appointed on the Museum Bill and the C. P. Courts Act. The Select Committees' reports on the Dourine and the Companies Bills ware placed on the table.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson replied as follows to Mr. Dadabhoy's first and second questions:—I have to point out that there are two separate and distinct stages in regard to this enquiry. The first stage is to collect and analyse the facts, to examine the local conditions by which they are influenced and to estimate their effect. The second stage is to investigate the reasons underlying the facts and to decide whether the remedy, if remedy is necessary, lies within the power of the Government. In other words, it is necessary to diagnose the disease before going into the question of treatment. For the first stage of the enquiry a Committee would appear to be the best suitable machinery. The collection and compilation of facts and figures can be better done by a single official of special experience and training in statistical work assisted by an adequate staff. For this first stage, therefore, we do not think it advisable to appoint a Committee. We propose to entrust this part of the enquiry to a single officer, Mr. K. L. Datta. I give the Hon'ble Member the terms of reference upon which he will be asked to report: (1) What has been the actual rise in prices in India during the past 15 years? Has this rise affected all commodities alike or is it specially marked in the case of food grains? Are there marked differences in respect to enhancement of prices as between different areas? (2) To what extent is the rise in the prices due to what may be styled world factors and how far may it be ascribed to local conditions? (3) Does it appear that the rise is a permanent feature or is it temporary only? (4) If it be more or less permanent, what are its probable economic effects on the country as a whole and on the different sections of the community?

In reply to other questions put by the Hon'ble Member, I have to say that adequate steps will be taken and full provision will be made to enable Mr. Datta to obtain the best and most reliable information available at important centres throughout India. It is not considered either necessary or advisable to lay on the table the correspondence which has passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

INCOME-TAX.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy's questions Nos. 2 and 3 said:—(1) I am afraid I do not quite understand in what sense the Hon'ble gentleman suggests that the assessment of the income tax is not uniform. the rates are the same for all India and the procedure of assessment, though it is prescribed by rules framed for each province by its own Local Government, follows the same general lines everywhere. We are aware that the data for assessment are of somewhat unequal value. But the assessing officers employ whatever reliable data are available. I do not contend that the tax is a popular one, but I should hesitate to apply that term to any tax so far at least as the taxpayer is concerned. (2) The Government of India are not prepared to give the Civil Courts jurisdiction in the assessment of taxes. The experiment of associating non-officials in the assessment is in operation in certain provinces, but it would be impracticable to employ non-official assessors in the hearing of objections.

Sir Harvey Adamson, in reply to a question by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, said that there is no proposal to introduce into schools a regular course of ethical education that has as yet been considered by the Government of India. It is a matter, however, to which the Government of India attach considerable importance.

Sir Harvey Adamson, in reply to a further question, said: "A scheme for the revision of the pay of ministerial officers attached to Judicial Courts, to the offices of Commissioners of Divisions and to the District and Sub-divisional Offices in Bengal was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in May 1909. The cost of the scheme was nearly 5 1-3 lakhs. The last general revision of the pay of ministerial Officers in the province was made in 1867-1868. Questions affecting the pay of ministerial estblishments are primarily for consideration by the local Government concerned and the Government of India have no reason to believe that uniform rates of pay for such establishments throughout India are either necessary or desirable. On Mr. Dadabhoy asking if other local Governments applied for extra rates, Sir Harvey Adamson said he must ask for notice of the question.

PASTURAGE AREAS.

Mr. Miller replying to a question by Mr. Dadabhoy said I am unable to give the Hon'ble Member definite information as to the total area of pasture lands, as such lands are not separately classified in the Agricultural statistics. They are included in the figures relating to fallow and waste land and to forest which the Hon'ble Member will find in table No. 2 at page 50 of the printed volume of agricultural statistics. No definite comparison is therefore possible with the conditions of 50 years ago, but there can be no doubt owing chiefly to the great increase in cultivation in some places and owing to the spread of irrigation the area available for pasture has largely decreased during that period. It is impossible to say whether in the whole of India the grazing area is insufficient for the cattle; this must be a matter of opinion, but there is no doubt that in many parts of the country grazing grounds have been seriously curtailed. The Government of India are not aware that lands that should be left as village commons are included in reserved forests but have no doubt that any cases of the kind in which there may be room for reasonable doubt will be carefully considered, if brought to the notice of the local Government. The subject of the maintenance or of the further provision of pasture land involves much wider considerations than the question indicates. Local Governments are fully alive to its importance, no action under the Forest Act could possibly secure the provision of a sufficient quantity of such land in every village, this could only be done by interfering with the landowner's freedom of action in devoting to cultivation land hitherto used for pasture. As regards grazing in the forests the rules under the Indian Forest Act are framed for each province by the local Government concerned and local Governments are fully aware of the importance of providing grazing facilities in forests and also of utilising forests for the provision of fodder as far as this can be done with due regard to the maintenance of the forests themselves. The Government of India therefore are not of opinion that the Committee proposed by the Hon'ble Member could serve any useful purpose and they are not prepared to appoint it.

OFFICIAL TOURS.

Sir Harvey Adamson replying to Mr. Chitnavis's question re-official tours said the question raised by the Hon Member is discussed at length in paragraphs 680 and 681 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Decentralization in India. The Commission suggests that tours should be carefully planned so as to afford a reasonable length of stay at selected centres from which visits can be made to outlying parts. Such halting places to be in large villages at which supplies are easily procurable and where lodging is available for persons who have business with the touring official. The Commission do not suggest that haltiag places in the interior should be fixed by the local Government not in view of the varying conditions of different provinces and the nature of the work that has to be done in camp, should this plan be practicable. The opinions of the Local Government have been invited on the proposals of the Commission and copies of the Hon'ble Member's question and my answers will also be forwarded to them. The rest of the business before the Council was carried through without any speeches and the Council adjourned until the 25th instant.

# JUSTICES' ELECTION.

## Results of the Poll.

THE results of the poll in connection with the Municipal election by the Justices are as under:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mr. S. M. Edwardes | 469 |
| 2. | Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta | 425 |
| 3. | Sir Dinshah M. Petit | 421 |
| 4. | Mr. J. A. Wadia | 354 |
| 5. | Mr. N. V. Mandlik | 353 |
| 6. | Mr. James MacDonald | 329 |
| 7. | Mr. C. J. Readymoney | 334 |
| 8. | Col. A. M. T. Collis | 327 |
| 9. | Mr. Gulamhusein Currimbhoy Ebrahim | 321 |
| 10. | Dr. Ratanshah Nariman | 310 |
| 11. | Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail / The Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Greaves | 299 |
| 13. | Mr. Mohamedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji | 297 |
| 14. | Mr. P. G. Sethna / Mr. Jehangir B. Petit | 287 |
| 16. | Mr. V. A. Dabulkar / Dr. D. B. Naik Dandekar | 265 |

The first fifteen were successful beyond doubt, but for the 16th place Dr. Dandekar and Mr. Dabulkar having tied. The Municipal Commissioner asked the scrutineers to count the votes once again. The votes were counted three times, but the figures remained unchanged and according to the rules the destiny of the 16th member remaining in the hands of the Chairman. Dr. Turner, the Chairman of the meeting held for the election of the 16 members on Thursday at 7 o'clock in the evening gave his casting vote in favour of Dr. Dandekar.

The report is made to the Commissioner and the official declaration will be made by him this morning.

The unsuccessful Candidates are:

Mr. V. A. Dabulkar
Mr. Jagmohandas Vanravandas.
Dr. N. N. Katrak.
Dr. A. G. Viegas.
Mr. Jehangir Ratanji Dubash.
Mr. Dhunjibhoy B. Petit.
Khan Saheb Ebrahim Hafiz.
Dr. D. N. D'Silva.
Dr. Rajabali Visram Patel.

# POONA POLICE SERGEANT'S CASE.

## Tonks Pleads Guilty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 18.

Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel Field, recorded further evidence in the case in which Johnson, late Sergeant, Poona City Police, brought charges against Tonks, another ex-Police Sergeant, for causing hurt, extorting a confession, criminal intimidation and illegal detention. Johnson, the complainant, was cross-examined, also Mrs. Tonks, after which Tonks' statement was recorded. Johnson in his cross-examination intimated that he appealed to the District Judge against the finding of Mr. McGregor, Assistant Collector, and that the Lower Court's decision was confirmed. He, however, intended to move the Bombay High Court with an appeal.

A charge under Section 323 of voluntarily causing hurt was framed against Tonks to which he pleaded guilty. Tonks in his pleading guilty in reply to the charge said that his house had been broken and misconduct with his wife followed. Judgment in the case will be delivered on Monday.

# THE BASTAR STATE RISING.

## Troops Called for.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 18.

From further particulars regarding the rebellion of aborigines in Bastar State, it appears that a police force of 130 men under Mr. Gayer, Superintendent of Police, reached Kondagoan 44 miles from Jagdalpur, the capital of Bastar, on the 15th. Mr. Debrelt, Political Agent for Chattisgarh State, with Mr. Gayer pushed on in a motor and entered Jagdalpur on the 16th. His passage at the river was opposed and five rebels were killed. Jagdalpur itself is said to be surrounded by many thousands of Merias whose numbers are increasing daily and requisition has been made for troops. Mr. Gayer's force was expected to reach Jagdalpur on the 17th. A supporting force of 120 police left Dhamtre in Raipur that morning and the Madras police are co-operating with Mr. Gayer from the South.

# POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIANS.

## Madras S. P. C. Co's. Intervention.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 18.

Twenty-four out of the 26 children known as the "Pollar's Lilliputians" have alleged that they have been ill-treated by Mr. Pollard and consequently decided not to go to Colombo. Mr. E. R. Osborne, Barrister, Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Mr. L. Lewes, of Messrs. Short and Bewes, Solicitors, have with others interested themselves on behalf of the alleged oppressed children who have been taken away from Mr. Pollard's care.

# VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

There will be a meeting of the Trustees of Victoria Memorial Hall at Government House on 31st instant.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma will arrive here on 17th March and stay at Government House.

Captain Barker, 60th Rifles, Extra A.D.C., rejoins his regiment.

# THE MUSSOORIE MURDER CASE.

## More Witnesses Examined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 18.

The trial of Corporal Allen, Middlesex Regiment, on a charge of murdering R. J. Clapp, chemist's assistant, Mussoorie, was resumed at the Allahabad High Court yesterday morning before Mr. Justice Richards and a jury.

G. W. Dick said that he was at Mussoorie last year and he remembered seeing the prisoner there, but he had no personal acquaintance with him. He knew Clapp personally, who was short in stature and stooping. He saw the prisoner and Clapp several times on the road. Witness met Allen at the Criterion Hotel only once and on 29th August between 6 and 7. He wished him (witness) good evening and said that he was going Home. Being questioned, accused said that he was going to England and would return in a couple of months. He was in a dark suit of Jodhpur and witness knew him to be a civilian. Accused was always seen in Jodhpur breeches. Cross-examined, witness said that Allen was sitting with another gentleman at the Criterion. He goes there every summer, but never met accused before. He said that accused and his companion left the hotel before he had left.

Miss Gladwyn said that she had been in Mussoorie last season. She was an assistant at Messrs. Moore and Co., drapers. She used to go to her house by the Masonic Lodge Road way by which people travelled down to Rajpur. It was about 10 minutes' walk from Framjee's down that road to her house. She used to go to her house at 3 o'clock for lunch and used to be back by four. She remembered the day when she heard of the murder of Clapp. She saw the prisoner the day before the murder. She saw him at the Mussoorie Lodge Road between Framjee's and the Lodge. It was about 4 o'clock when she was coming back to the shop after lunch. She saw him in Mussoorie before and she knew that Allen boarded with the Lings. She used to leave the shop at about 6-30 p.m. and was first to go home. She did not remember to having seen Allen there when she was going back from the shop. It was getting dark when she was returning home. There was enough of light to recognise a man on the road. She did not leave her house that night. It was raining when she was walking home. Cross-examined, she said that she made her statement a long while after the murder. Accused gave her name to the police and they wanted to know who the lady was. It was a particularly fine day, she said, as far as she could remember. Framjee's and the Masonic Lodge are five or six munutes' walk from her house. She met accused two or three times on that road. She just passed him. She knew Mrs. Ling and it was known to her that accused boarded with Mrs. Ling.

Mrs. Chapman is proprietress of the hotel at Rajpur. She said she believed that her husband was in the army, and that she knew the prisoner. He put up at her Hotel on the morning of 1st September. She was coming by the Upper Road leading to the hotel. Her hotel was the 2nd house on the left side after coming through the bazaar. Coming from Mussoorie to Rajpur, people pass through half a mile of the bazaar before they come to a European's house and next they come to her hotel. She saw no one with accused. He came up to her and said, "Good Morning, can I have my luggage?" She asked him his name. He replied that it was Allen. Witness said, "Your luggage came yesterday, why didn't you take it over?" His reply was: "A friend asked me to stay a night with him; I did so." She asked him where he was going! His reply was that he was going to Benares to arrange for his papers as he was taking his discharge and would be returning on the 11th. He then asked if he could have room. She called her bearer and told him to put Allen in room No. 4. Breakfast over, it was ten, and she saw Allen at breakfast. She was in and out at the verandah. Allen was wearing Jodhpur breeches when he walked to the hotel. When she came to breakfast he was wearing the same suit, Witness said that Allen did not say anything, that he had been to the hotel early in the morning before. He did not tell her as to how he had spent the night on the way. He left the hotel immediately after lunch at quarter past two. She saw him walking up and down the verandah between breakfast and lunch. He was walking on the verandah with a gentleman for about an hour, then he went into the room. She saw him again on the verandah before lunch. She said that her hotel opens at 5-30 in the morning. She comes to the hotel between quarter to six and ten minutes to six. She was up a little earlier than usual that morning. There was no light enough at the time she got up. Allen drove off in a tum-tum of two horses and said that he would go by the 9-15 mail. He said he was going to look round Dehra as a reason for his going earlier. Witness did not hear that Clapp had been murdered before Allen left the hotel. She heard of the murder at about 4 o'clock through the telephone. Her statement was recorded by the District Superintendent of Police on the 7th instant. She stated that she heard change was wanted for a fifty rupee note before Allen left the hotel. Allen came to the office while she was there and took his bill and tendered a fifty rupee's note for payment. She told her daughter to give notes and cash in exchange. Notes were in her bedroom. Her daughter went to the bedroom and thereafter handed the change to Allen. Cross-examined, she said that they had conversed together 15 minutes before Allen talked to her about his going to Dehra. She said Allen had an uneasy longing in his eyes. Allen asked her if the train would leave at 9-15 and she replied in the affirmative. It was drizzling when she got up, but it stopped at 7-30. Further asked, she said, it was raining now and again that morning. She was not positive, she said, that it was not before lunch that she had got news of the murder. It was raining the night before as the road was muddy the next morning.

Mrs. Humphries examined, said that she helped her mother at Rajpur, she remembered seeing Allen at her mother's hotel. It was on 1st September she was standing on the office door when she first saw Allen who was on the verandah. Her office Babu had no arrived at that time, but he came in behind Allen. Allen and the Babu came in about 8-30. Her mother was on the verandah when Allen arrived. Her mother was talking with him, but she did not overhear the conversation. Allen left the hotel after 2. The bill was for Rs. 7-8. He gave her a fifty-rupee note to pay the bill and she identified that note and also identified the counterfoil, of the bill and said that the signature in the bill was hers. Allen was paid four ten-rupee notes and Rs 5-7 in cash. She said she got the notes from the bedroom. That fifty-rupee note was made over to the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Innes, on 4th September, when she was examined. She said that she did not receive any other fifteen-rupee note that day, the previous day or the following day and that she had no conversation with Allen in the hotel. Cross-examined, she said that the Babu was coming by the upper gate. She heard of the murder through cross-talk on the telephone. She did not know what time it was. She heard the cross-talk herself. She had no recollection of hearing it before in the morning. She said it must have been after four, and that she did not know who was hearing when she heard the cross-talk and that she mentioned of the cross-talk to her mother when she heard it. Her mother was at that time in her drawingroom. She did not mention it immediately, but waited for sometime afterwards. She said she mentioned it to her mother in their private bedroom; she mentioned the murder to the mother first. Her mother did not tell her any thing. Further examined she said, she knew Mr. Fisher at Mussoorie. She said he had not sent any telephone message that day. She was taking an order at the time when she heard and all she heard was that Clapp was murdered. The message, "Clapp had been murdered," did not convey anything to connect accused with the murder nor had her mother suggested so. Further questioned, she said she could not say when it was that she came to connect Allen with the murder, not till she was taken to Mussoorie on 2nd September. She did not tell her mother that she had any reason to suspect Allen. She did not remember the talk which her mother had with Allen at the time of his paying the bill. Her mother said that accused had a suspicious look about his face and that is all that she said about the murder. Mrs. Chapman said this after the terrible message had reached them and that she told witness of her suspicion before the day of the statement.

Dhum Sing, clerk of the hotel, said that the counterfoil bill was in his handwriting. He saw accused on 1st September at 8-30 at the hotel on the verandah. It was at about 8-30 that the accused came. He (witness) came to the hotel about the same time and Allen came close behind him about 50 paces. Accused told him to get a tum-tum.

Peter Price, Private, Lanchasire Fusiliers, said that he was a Government Military Police at the Rest Camp at Dehra. He saw accused at the Railway Station on 1st September and met him for the first time. It was quarter to five when he met accused. Accused went to the rest camp with Price for a drink and entered into conversation. Allen said that he had been to Mussoorie on furlough, but did not say why he went there. Accused said that he had left Mussoorie the day previous, 31st August, between 4 and 5 in the evening and had spent the night at Rajpur at Mrs Chapman's hotel. On 31st August it was raining and it rained off and on the whole day. Accused did not tell him that he had spent the whole night on the hill side. He was dressed as a civilian, but afterwards he (accused) told him he was a soldier and told the name of his regiment. Accused said he was going to Benares on a bit of business and that his time had expired and he expected to go away. He said that he would be back within 10 or 11 days. Witness went back to the railway station with accused, and Sergeant Woods of the Railway Police enquired of Allen and asked him (witness) to search for Corporal Allen. Corporal Allen said, "I am Corporal Allen. Who wants me." Sergeant Woods said that he had orders to detain him and to search his kit. Allen made no reply and made no protest. He said, "Very well, I am not particular." Sergeant Woods searched a few things but left the search as the light was too bad. Cross-examined, he said that he did not ask Woods as to the cause of Allen's detention. When going to the waiting-room prisoner asked why he was being detained. From the time that Woods told that his kit would be searched down to the time when he (accused) asked witness the cause of his detention witness did not know that he (accused) was a soldier.

Amirullah said that he was khitmatgar of Mrs. Chapman's hotel and had seen accused at the hotel on 1st September between 7-30 and 8 a. m.

William Miller, Lancashire Regiment, said that he was at Dehra last August and September. He knew accused. He met him in the rest camp where he joined him afterwards. He said that he was going that night by 9·15 and that he was time-expired. He said he had been to Mussoorie and came down the night before but did not tell when he left. He (accused) did not tell him where he spent the night. He did not tell him (witness) that he had been to the hill side the whole of the previous night. He was not in the railway station when Allen was prevented from going.

Sergeant Woods, of the Government Railway Police, said that he was in Dehra in August and September. He remembered apprehending the prisoner on 1st September between 9 and 10 in night. The luggage of the accused was in the waiting-room. He received a message to detain the prisoner and search his things. Witness began the search, but left till to-morrow owing to the bad light. In the night witness was on the platform while Price with the accused were inside the waiting-room. He heard of the murder from the passengers before he got official information. The next morning he took Allen to Mussoorie between 11 and 12. Allen asked why was he being detained, to which witness replied that he did not know. He said to accused that Inspector McLeod was coming to take him to Mussoorie to which Allen replied. "Take me wherever you like, I have a clear conscience." Witness first took accused to the police station, but, not finding Inspector McLeod there, he took him to Mr. Samuel's shop. There were many people about the shop. Allen asked witness why people had been looking up to him. Do they think that he had killed anybody? An old man came and said that it was a shame to him who had done the murder. But witness told him to go away. Before the old man appeared, Allen had said, 'Do they think that he had killed anybody?' Witness did not hear anybody say that Allen had killed Clapp. Cross-examined, he said accused put on his uniform at Dehra Dun of his own accord and that witness was present when he changed his clothes.

The Court here rose for the day and the case was adjourned till to-morrow (Saturday).

# THE AMIR'S CHANDELIER MISSING.

## Mysterious Theft at Delhi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 18.

The theft of the silver chandelier from the Juma Musjid, Delhi, has caused a great sensation among the Mahomedans of Delhi. The chandelier was received from Kabul only last August and was placed in the mosque by Colonel Haji Mohomed Saab Beg, the Kabul Envoy. The police are busy making enquiries, but so far no clue has been discovered.

# THE LATEST FROM HOME.

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

COURT AND PERSONAL.

THE King and Queen have returned to London from Windsor.

The King and the Prince of Wales had several days' sport in the coverts in Windsor Forest at the end of last week and on Monday his Majesty and his Royal Highness were out shooting again.

The King and Queen concluded their stay at Windsor on Wednesday and drove to London, arriving at Buckingham Palace just after midday. The members of the suite travelled by train. His Majesty, it is understood, leaves London again to-day for a week-end stay at Brighton, and will return to London on Tuesday. There is every probability that the Queen will leave London at the end of the week for Sandringham.

The King and Queen will hold a Diplomatic and Official Court at Buckingham Palace on Friday, the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock p. m. also their Majesties will hold a Court at Buckingham Palace on Friday, March 4 next, at 10 o'clock p. m.

The King, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught are among the subscribers to the fund for securing for the College Lawrence's portrait of the Duke of Wellington. The amount already subscribed and promised amounts to over £1,300.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince Arthur and Princess Patricia left Suez on Monday for East Africa.

The Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife with their daughters, have arrived in their steam dahabeah "Tewfik" at Assuan.

Princess Patricia of Connaught is among the exhibitors at the 54th exhibition of the Society of Women Artists, which opened last Friday in the gallery of the Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, W. This is the first occasion on which paintings by her Royal Highness have been shown publicly. Her pictures consist of three water-colours two being garden scenes at San Antonio, Malta, both dated 1909, and the third a seascape, entitled "On the Coast of Fife." The exhibition remains open until March 4.

Prince Leopold of Battenberg was well enough on Saturday to lunch with the King and Queen of Spain. On Sunday the Prince was able to go for a walk with the Queen in the Royal estate of Casa de Campo.

The King has conferred the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order upon Prince de Ligne, Special Ambassador from King Albert of Belgium, the C. V. O. upon M. Auguste de Lantsheere, and the M. V. O. upon Captain-Commandant Harfeldt and Count Jean d'Ursel, members of the Special Mission.

The Madrid "Gaceta" announces that an interesting event may be expected in the Spanish Royal Family next May.

The Spanish Royal Family, accompanied by Prince Leopold of Battenberg, will leave Madrid to-day to spend the remainder of the winter at Seville.

Mr. Balfour, who has been staying at Waittinghame, played golf at North Berwick on Wednesday afternoon.

Viscount Kitchener will pay a visit to Chile in March.

The Norwegian Minister, who has been appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, left London on Wednesday morning for Christiania to take up his new duties. We are informed that M. Irgens will probably return to London about the 15th or 20th inst., when he will in due course present his letter of recall to the King.

Prince and Princess Hiroyasu Fushimi left London early on Monday morning for Berlin, where their Imperial Highnesses were received on Tuesday by the German Emperor, who has conferred on Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle with chain.

Various promotions in and appointments to the Royal Victorian Order, in connection with the recent visits of Prince Fushimi of Japan and of the Belgian Special Mission to his Majesty the King, were announced in Tuesday's "London Gazette."

The Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Aberdeen returned to Dublin on Saturday and took up their residence at the Viceregal Lodge.

Lord and Lady Ashburton have left town on a shooting expedition in British East Africa.

General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny is still confined to the house, although able to leave his bed. There is no change in his condition.

Lady Lister-Kaye has left in the "Mauretania" for New York on a visit to Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt.

Mr. Hall Jones, the High Commissioner for New Zealand, is now much better, and has resumed his official duties.

Mr. Newton Moore, Premier of Western Australia, will leave Fremantle by the P. and O. Company's steamship "Mantua" on February 7, and expects to arrive in London between March 12 and 16.

Among the passengers by the P. and O. steamship "Mongolia" who left London last Friday and Marseilles on February 4 are:—London to Gibraltar, the Hon. Mrs. Fellowes, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Hotham, and the Hon. A. Brand; Marseilles to Port Said, Sir F. and Lady Carrington and the Hon. Albert Hood; Marseilles to Sydney, Sir James and Lady Fairfax and Miss Fairfax; Marseilles to Yokohama, Lord and Lady Talbot de Malahide.

Mr. Marconi left London or Saturday for Liverpool on his way to New York.

Mr. Whitelaw Ried and Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. Ridgely Carter, Captain Cloman, and Mr. George Keppel have left New York in the "Oceanic."

Sir Ernest Shackleton is delighted with the reception accorded to him by the Russians. He is deeply sensible of the high honour conferred by the Geographical Society in awarding him the the Constantine gold medal, which has not been bestowed for 68 years past, and is charmed by the hospitality of the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna and other eminent personages. He says that the profoundest impression has been left upon him by his two hours' conversation with the Emperor.

The Marquess di San Giuliano, who is leaving London to take up the office of Italian Ambassador in France, was entertained at a dinner by the Italian Chamber of Commerce in London last Friday at the Hotel Cecil. A large number of representatives of the Italian colony attended.

Dr. Sven Hedin gave a lecture in Rome on Sunday evening on his travels. The audience included the King of Italy, who presented the lecturer with the large gold medal of the Italian Geographical Society.

Mr. Matsudaira, of the Japanese Embassy and Mme Matsudaira, who are leaving London this week for Tokio, gave an "At Home" on Monday at the Hyde Park Hotel, which was largely attended.

It is proposed to confer the honorary freedom of Derby upon Sir Henry Howe Bemrose in recognition of the long and useful service he has rendered to his native town. Sir Henry, though in his 83rd year, is still active.

Mr. H. Wada, the Chief Commissioner of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, has arrived in London from Tokio.

All those associated with the Imperial Press Conference held in London last year have welcomed the news that the King has honoured Mr. Kyffin Thomas with a knighthood. At the close of the Conference the Special correspondent of the "Times" wrote:—"The name of Mr. Kyffin Thomas, of the Adelaide 'Register,' calls for special mention in any reference to those to whom acknowledgments are due. Mr. Kyffin Thomas was selected by the Australian and New Zealand delegates as their chairman when they reached Canada. On his arrival in London he was chosen as the chairman of the whole body. He has endeared himself to all his brother-delegates by his modesty and self-effacement while his unfailing tact has immensely contributed to the smooth working of the Conference."

Mr. John Burns has been inspecting the flooded suburbs of Paris and inquiry into the sanitary measures that are being organized. The President of the Local Government Board was much impressed by the spirit of the population in working class quarters like Grenelle, as well as by the systematic manner in which the work of rescue and relief is being conducted.

Political.—The result of the election up to date is that 271 Unionists and 396 of the combined Ministerialist parties have been returned.—Mr. Asquith is resting in the South of France before the opening of Parliament on February 15.—Lord Derby and others are advocating the reform and strengthening of the House of Lords. There are various rumours about the coming changes in the Cabinet.

Railway Accident.—The Brighton express was wrecked at Stoats Nest on Saturday, and seven were killed and 30 seriously injured.

Labour Exchanges.—The new National Labour

Exchanges were inaugurated on Tuesday, when offices were opened in 80 districts. The bureaux were at once crowded with unemployed seeking work.

The Bishopric of Norwich.—The appointment of the Rev. Bertram Pollock, Master of Wellington College, to be Bishop of Norwich, in place of Dr. Sheepshanks, resigned, is officially announced.

The Drama.—Among the new plays produced during the past week were "The O'Flynn," by Justin Huntley McCarthy, at His Majesty's, "Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," by Mr. J. Comyns Carr, at the Queen's Theatre, and "The Strong People," by C. M. S. McLellan, at the Lyric Theatre.

The New Comet.—A trustworthy orbit of the new comet has been calculated by Dr. Kobold of Kiel.

The Weather.—Heavy falls of snow have been reported during the week from many places, followed by two days of brilliant weather.

Knighthoods.—The King has knighted Mr. R. Kyffin Thomas, of Adelaide, and Mr. Robert Carr Selfe, formerly Secretary to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

New London Police Magistrate.—Mr. T. C. Hedderwick has been appointed a Metropolitan Police Magistrate, in the place of Mr. R. O. B. Lane, K.C.

Sport.—A match between the M.C.C. in South Africa and Eleven of the Border resulted on Tuesday in a victory for the Englishmen by four wickets.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—The debate on the Navy Bill will be resumed in the House of Commons. The Liberals are united in support of the Government, but some Conservatives favour a direct contribution to the British Navy.—Dr. Guerin, the Reform candidate, has been elected Mayor of Montreal with a majority of 10,000 votes.—Several hundred citizens of Toronto have agreed to boycott meat.

The West Indies.—The Royal Commission on trade relations between Canada and the West Indies has opened its investigation. Witnesses urge that Jamaica is unable to give preference to Canadian goods.

Australia.—The Victorian Government is sending special agents to England and the United States to encourage immigration.

South Africa.—It is rumoured that General Botha will join with Dr. Jameson in forming the first South African Ministry.

FOREIGN.

The French Floods.—The floods in Paris reached their highest point on Saturday, and have since been subsiding. The damage caused over large parts of the country has affected many hundred thousand people, and the loss in Paris alone is estimated at from £40,000,000 to £60,000,000.

Turkey and the Cretan Question.—The Porte is believed to have informed the protecting Powers that if the Cretans should appoint Deputies in the next Greek elections the Ottoman Government will take measures to defend its sovereign rights.

Austria-Hungary and the Balkans.—The dangers of the Balkan situation were simultaneously discussed by the leading Austrian organs yesterday. The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" dealt in addition with the attitude of the English Press towards Austria-Hungary, and the "Neue Freie Presse" referred to the urgent need of an improvement of Austro-Russian relations.

The United States.—The President has proposed a Federal Incorporation law which will place the great corporations more completely under the control of the Government.—The "insurgents" in the Republican party are yielding to party discipline.—The tariff dispute with Germany is likely to be settled.

The German Emperor.—The Kaiser's 51st birthday was celebrated on Thursday, January 27. Count Metternich made a notable speech in London on Anglo-German relations.

Japan.—Count Komura in a speech before the Diet justified the rejection of the American proposal for the neutralization of Manchurian railways and announced that the Japanese Government will throw Port Arthur open.

The South Pole.—Commander Peary proposes to organize an American expedition to reach the South Pole.

Announcement.—This issue of The "Times Weekly Edition" contains the opening portion of a new story, "Diary the Audacious," by Arnold Bennett.—"Times."

## MR. AMEER ALI AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

### Presentation of An Address.

MR. SYED AMEER ALI, who recently received the honour of being named of the Privy Council, was on February 2, at a meeting of the Eastern Question Association, presented with an address of congratulation.

Professor D. S. Margoliouth read the address, by a large number of gentlemen prominently connected with Eastern affairs.

Mr. Ameer Ali, in returning thanks for the address, said he should always remain proud of it, though he feared that in their exceeding kindness the Association had over-estimated his services. His had always been a labour of love, and if the fruit of his labour, however small, met with their approval, he considered it the greatest reward that he could aspire to.

DINNER TO MR. AMEER ALI.

In the evening Mr. Ameer Ali was the guest at a dinner at the Whitehall Rooms, at which Lord Reay presided. In a large company were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Shaw, Sir A. Lyall, Sir F. Pollock, Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Collen, Surg.-Gen. Sir L. D. Spencer, Sir Donald M. Wallace, Sir S. C. Bayley, Sir W. Plowden, Sir C. Elliott, Sir P. P. Hutchins, Sir Lesley Probyn, Sir C. Lyall, Sir B. Fuller, Sir T. Holderness, Sir W. Ridgeway, Sir R. K. Wilson, Sir E. West, Sir A. Wingate, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree. Sir Douglas Straight, etc. Mr. Frederic Harrison occupied the vice-chair.

After the loyal toast, "The Imperial Forces" were proposed by Sir A. Lyall. Sir Edwin Collen responded.

The Chairman, in proposing the health of Mr. Ameer Ali, said that immense diversity of law, customs, institutions, manners, and habits rendered the administration of justice in India a task which could be properly fulfilled only by most eminent judges, but it was one which could be safely committed to the hands of their guest. (Cheers.) The tribunal to which he was called was one of exceptional dignity and importance. As showing the esteem in which it was held, he might mention that a traveller who once witnessed the offering of a sacrifice in a remote part of India was told by the leaders of the tribe, when he asked the name of the god, that they know nothing of him, but that he was a good god, and that his name was the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. (Laughter and cheers.) The question arose whether some day it would not be desirable to amalgamate the jurisdiction of the House of Lord with that of the Privy Council. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was one of the strongest links in the bonds of empire, because it applied general principles of jurisprudence to all cases which came before it; and he was sure that by the presence upon it of Mr. Ameer Ali it would be still more strengthened and still more honoured in India. In their name he congratulated their guest upon a distinction of which anyone might be justly proud and upon an appointment which would be considered in the annals of India as one of the gretest importance in the development of our judicial institution. (Cheers.)

Mr. Frederic Harrison and Sir Frederick Pollock supported the toast.

In reply, Mr. Ameer Ali said:—I can hardly find words to give expression to my grateful appreciation of the honour you have done me this evening, an honour of which I feel myself wholly undeserving—or adequately thank you for all the kind word in which my Lord Reay has referred to me and the more than cordial and generous reception you have accorded to them. My feelings at this moment are very much like those of the rat drawn from its quiet retirement by kind hands into the light of day. (Laughter.) Nor can I get rid, even after the kind speeches of this evening, of the haunting fear that some smaller Mr. Kipling may level his gibes at me, like the great Mr. Kipling—our Mr. Kipling, for he is an imperial asset—against a very great man for "advertising." ("No, no.") I take it, however, not simply as a personal compliment to me, but as a compliment to India, and the Indian peoples, implying a recognition by the best minds in England that that country can hardly be regarded any longer as a mere dependency, but that she forms now an integral part of the empire, that her interests, her prosperity, and her development are intimately connected with the greatness of Great Britain, and the legitimate feelings and wishes of her vast populations, not only of the articulate sections, but of the voiceless millions, are of moment both to politicians and administrator. (Cheers.)

Before I say anything further on the imperial aspect referred to by the chairman, which is quite apart from the individual who only represents a principle, I ask your permission to make a few remarks of an egotistic character. The blame for this exhibition of egotism must rest on your shoulders, for it is your generous hospitality, for which I am most grateful, which encourages me to indulge in it. It is only natural that my own people, for whom I have laboured so long, should be gratified with the recognition His Majesty the King has accorded to me by summoning me to his Privy Council, I have received letters and telegrams from Mussalmans of all ranks, leaders and representative bodies, not only from every town in in India, but almost from every part of the empire—South, East, and West Africa, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Burma, Cyprus, and even the holy shrines of Nejaf—testifying their kindest sentiments and satisfaction. Indeed, until now I had no idea that I possessed to such an extent the regard and confidence of my co-religionists of every rank throughout the vast dominions of his Majesty. (Cheers) It is a matter of deep and sincere satisfaction to me that the approval is not confined to the Mussulmans; that my English friends, many of whom are present here this evening, together with non-Moslem Indian friends, have given expression to most kindly sentiments towards me. (Cheers.) The approbation of old comrades at the Bar, valued colleagues on the Bench, distinguished statesmen, soldiers, and administrators, eminent scholars and jurists, who recognise me as a humble fellow-worker in the service of the great Sovereign who rules over without question the greatest empire the world has seen, to which we are all proud to belong—the approval of such men of my life's work is a thing to be pound of. (Cheers.)

But nothing has gratified me more than the appreciation expressed by two distinguished Indian judges, old colleagues who, like me, have retired from the Bench, Sir Chunder Madhub Ghose and Sir Gooroo Dass Banerjee. Comrades at the Bar, though belonging to different branches of the profession, we were afterwards for many years members of the same Court. For none have I entertained higher respect or esteem. Sir Gooroo Dass, a scholar and jurist of the first rank, states very simply the true significance to the Indian people of the appointment of an Indian on the Judicial Committee of his Majesty's Privy Council. I should like, with your permission, to read to you a part of his letter. After a few personal remarks too flattering to repeat, he says:—

"May you live long to enjoy the exalted position and to help from your seat on the highest tribunal the administration of that justice which is the glory of England, and forms one of the greatest bulwarks of her rule in India." (Cheers.)

These words come from a man who is deservedly held in veneration by thousands of his fellow-countrymen, and should, I think, be carefully noted by the rising generation. (Cheers). Whatever objections there may be to the complex legal system that has been introduced in India, whatever the character of the economic evils which have resulted the reform, probably needing as much consideration as political reforms, and which in some opinions ought to have been dealt with, if not before, at least simultaneously and on parallel lines—no one can deny that the equal administration of justice is the greatest glory of British rule in India, and furnishes the strongest claim to the loyalty of the peoples. (Cheers.) No other existing Government that I know of affords the same guarantee. I naturally take a pride in the work the Mussulmans have done in India; in the culture and civilisation they superimposed on the ancient civilisation of the country; in the polity and system of administration they introduced. But I think at no period of her history were the Courts of Justice animated with such uniform desire to deal even-handed justice, were so free from outside influences as under British rule. The occasional individual idiosyncrasies are almost invariably set right by the superior Courts. But, as a whole, whether in the criminal or civil Courts, the administration of justice is a feature beyond criticism or cavil, and one of which England may justly be proud. In my opinion this is largely due to the fact that Indian judges are associated with and in the subordinate Courts take the principal part of the work. (Cheers.) To satisfy the people it is not enough that you should have the best intentions to do justice but that they should believe justice is being done. And this can only be attained by convincing them that an endeavour is made to understand their ways of thinking, their modes of life, their habits and standards, their manners, customs and institutions—without a knowledge of which judicial administration only means dealing with the outward shell, the mere crust.

But while I consider the association and participation of the best minds of the country with the work of the administration necessary and important to ensure the peaceful development of India along the lines of modern progress as also the stability of British rule, I have long entertained the opinion—formed from an intimate knowledge of the country and people from inside—that the retention of the English element in all the departments of State is equally necessary, equally important, in order to maintain in the services that high level which makes the British Indian Civil Service a model for most countries of the world—the New World as well as the Old—and to impart that stiffening without which the administrative machinery is apt to lose its vigour and get out of gear. (Cheers.) It is for this reason more than any other that I should deplore the denudation from the public services of India of the English element as a real calamity. In saying this I look to the interests of India. The time may come at some distant future, when India may be able to dispense with the great help England is rendering her by the loan of her sons, by the loan of their lives and labours, in the work of development, political, moral, and economic. (Cheers.) But that time has not arrived yet. Every heart which is loyal to India, from the prince to the peasant, realises it. They all feel that severance of England's connection with their country would usher in a period of anarchy, disorder, rapine, and slaughter, fierce religious and racial conflicts, compared to which all that has gone before would fade into insignificance—ending ultimately in a worse foreign domination than ever. ("Hear hear.") It is this conviction, combined with the assurance that England's rule provides the best guarantee for progressive development, that makes us loyal to the British Crown. Loyalty to the Crown means emphatically the best and truest loyalty to India. (Cheers.)

In saying all this I do not lose sight of the fact that a great deal may be done to improve the relation between the East and West. Sympathy is too vague an expression to convey a tangible idea; what is needed is an attempt on the part of those who are vested with authority or who from the accident of belonging to the dominant race, have a certain prestige, to remember that they are placed among sensitive races proud of their lineage, proud of old civilisation keenly resentful of any disregard of their feelings or prejudices or of contempt for their race, but as keenly grateful for courtesy and geniality, springing from the the heart, (Cheers.) If the need of England in India is remembered on one side with the need of India to England on the other, many of the difficulties which beset the administration would soon disappear. My lords and gentlemen, I beg to thank you most cordially for the kindness and hospitality you have shown me this evening. (Loud cheers.)

The other toasts were the Visitors and the Chairman, and with these the names of Sir Steuart Bayley, Shayk Hasan of Tabriz, the Chancellor of Western Equatoral Africa, Major Syed Hassan Bilgrami, and Lord Reay were associated.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir paid Rs. 2,000 to the Aligarh College on His Highness's visit to that College.

NEGOTIATIONS are proceeding, we understand, for a compromise in the *Bengalee* Defamation case which has accordingly been postponed to the 23rd instant.

## THE FLOODS IN FRANCE.

### Great Destruction of Property.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HOMELESS.

London, Feb. 4.

THE floods in Paris have been the worst experienced since 1806. A sharp frost on January 26 and more favourable reports received with regard to the state of the tributaries of the Seine induced a more hopeful view of the situation in Paris, but all calculations were upset by rain, which fell on the 28th from early morning. The river continued to rise and the level was considerably over thirty feet high. Fresh inroads were hourly recorded and the outlook from every point of view was disquieting.

The correspondent of the "Times" in a telegram of the 28th said:—

All through the night the defending army of troops and civilians has been untiringly engaged in constructing entrenchments against the advancing flood. Their efforts have in many cases been in vain. The riverside fringe of the Champs Elysees at the western corner of the Place de la Concorde is under water, and the opposite bank has been transformed into a lake, which now almost surrounds the Chamber of Deputies. Part of the Rue de Rivoli has been closed to traffic, and the Underground Railway works at the Place de l'Opera are threatened, and have been roped off over a wide area. Many shops and restaurants in the Rue de la Paix, the Rue Saint Honere, and the Rue Royale are closed, and at the Place de la Madeleine the roadway is subsiding. The whole Place de la Concorde, which is honey-combed with gas, water, and sewage mains, in addition to the underground railway tunnels, is gradually being filled up in its subterranean parts to an alarming extent.

East and west, north, and south, the river is gaining ground. The great wine-cellars at Bercy have now been invaded, the Lyons main line station stands deserted on an island, which is almost inaccessible, and the underground storage warehouses of the Halles Centrales are under water. The Institute is now almost completely surrounded. In the case of the Louvre strenuous efforts are still being made to ward off the menace of the flood, which at many points along the embankment now reaches as high as the top of the quay wall. The pressure against the wall is being relieved by the pilling up of thousands of bags of sand behind it, and cement, and in some instances stones and cement have been built in along the top of the wall in order to form an additional barrier against the flood. Every inch gained in height is equivalent to an hour's respite. Few sights could be more impressive than the spectacle of hundreds of men working day and night behind the menaced quay walls, with the level of the water above their heads as they bend their task.

The condition of many of the bridges continues to threaten danger. Traffic between the two banks is being conducted over only a limited number of them. Eight ten of the bridges are closed.

One of the most moving scenes was the removal, early this morning, of the 400 patients from the Bousicaut Hospital, in the Rue de La Convention, which lies in the Javel quarter. Many of the patients were seriously ill, and some of them in a dying condition. Wrapped in blankets and escorted by men of the Fire Brigade, these unfortunate people were conveyed in motor cars to infirmaries in other parts of the city. They are entertained for the regularity of the food supply of hospitals and other public institutions. The municipal hospice for the aged poor at Ivry is cut off by the water and has not been revictualled for two days. Boats have been unable to approach the institution. General Hermedt, commanding the Nineteenth Artillery Brigade, has been ordered to establish a regular food supply at all costs.

Telegraph and telephone communications are seriously curtailed. Nearly 10,000 telephone subscribers are cut off, and telegraph communications with foreign countries are threatened by the flooding of part of the Central Telegraph Office. Directed communications with England, Austria, Holland, and Denmark are impossible, and are maintained only by sending the messages over circuitous lines. The electric light on the left bank of the river has been almost entirely cut off. The supply of drinking water is diminishing.

At the Elysee the water stands over a yard deep in the cellars and kitchens. The electric light is cut off, and arrangements are being made for having the meals of the Presidential household supplied from outside.

M. Barthou, Minister of Justice, and his family, who reside in the Avenue d'Antin, have been driven from their home by the flood. They had to leave—some in a boat and others carried on men's backs—and seek shelter in the Palais Justice.

GRADUAL FALL OF THE SEINE

Paris, Jan. 30.—After two days of very fine weather yesterday and to-day the Seine is perceptibly falling. When the official statement is published it will probably be found that the flood reached its maximum early on Saturday morning, when a depth of over 31 feet was registered at the Pont Royal. If the good weather continues the immediate danger of fresh incursions on the part of the river may be considered at an end. There has, however, been a heavy snowfall in the provinces, and if a rapid thaw should set in a fresh rise is to be expected.

It is roughly estimated that the number of persons in Paris who have suffered from the flood is more than 200,000.

President Falliéres, who daily pays visits to the affected districts, is setting a splendid example to the country, and is continually encouraging the rescuers to fresh efforts. The President, who was accompanied by the Prime Minister, M. Briand, yesterday visited the Gross Caillou, Javel, and Grenelle quarters of the city, which have suffered severely from the flood. After making a tour of the streets in a moter-boat, M. Falliéres, who was everywhere received with loud cheers, was driven through the less deeply flooded area in a fire-brigade wagon. M. Briand spent part of yesterday morning making an inspection of the Saint Lazare quarter in a boat.

In order to prevent all possibility of a failure of the food supply, the Prime Minister has made special arrangements for the conveyance of flour from the east and north of France to the capital by fast trains at reduced rates. In view of the rise of 2f. per cwt. in the price of potatoes M. Briand has caused wholesale dealers to be notified that, if there should be and attempt to profit by holding potatoes back for speculative purposes, the Public Prosecutor will be instructed to proceed against offenders.

IN THE TRACK OF THE WATER.

The inroads of the water during the last twenty-four hours have been particularly devastating in their effects in the immediate neighbourhood of the Saint-Lazare railway station. The process of damming the flood in the Boulevard Haussmann quarter has had the result of raising its level, and several additional blocks of houses have suffered in consequence. Troops are mounting guard at intervals along this thoroughfare, and access is difficult. The role exit from the Saint-Lazare railway station is by way of the Rue de Rome and the Rue d'Amsterdam. The Place du Havre, in front of the station, is under water, and domestic servants do their masters' shopping in boats. The banks in this district are closed and have transferred their offices elsewhere.

In the Champs Elysees there are fifteen feet of water in the basement of the Grand Palais, and in several adjoining streets furniture is being removed in artillery wagons. The Palais de Glace, the electric machinery of which is under water, is closed. The situation at the Place de la Concorde and at the Place de l'Opera is regarded with greater confidence, as the water has so far been kept back, but a wide fissure has developed a short way down the Boulevard des Capucines. At the Grands Magasins du Louvre a large quantity of water is being pumped out at both ends of the building. Pumping operations have in many cases been in progress throughout the night.

Across the river the quadrilateral which is enclosed by the Seine, the Boulevard St. Germain, the Rue Dante, and the Rue Buffon is completely inundated. The Quai de la Tournaille is completely flooded. At the Jardiness Plantés one of the giraffes obstinately refuses to mount the wooden platform which has been introduced in order to give it a dry refuse. There appears to be some apprehension that the crocoodiles may escape from their pools, which are flooded. Downstream the Pont de Neuilly alone remains open for traffic beyond the outer fortifications. At the Pont de Sevres yesterday the dead bodies of a young man and of a bullock were observed floating down side by side. It was seen that the man still gasped in his hand a halter which was attached to the animal's neck.

Telegrams from Rouen state that at the Ile La Croix the water has reached a height of thirty feet and that it has overflowed its banks for distances of from twenty to thirty yards on either side. Houses have been inundated and have been evacuated under police orders. The whole business of the port is suspended and a number of factories and workshops have had to be closed. The number of people who have thus been thrown out of work already amounts to 10,000.

THE LOIRE AND THE RHONE.

The Loire has been in high flood, but possibly because the inhabitants of the flat country on either side are better prepared for such events there have been no such disastrous consequences as on the Seine. In the Orleans region the only town which has seriously suffered is Montargis.

Telegrams from Macon state that the Rhone districts which have been most disastrously visited are those of Fretterans and Lays-sur-le-Donts in the Canton of Pierre-en-Bresse. At Fretterans six houses have collapsed, at Lays-sur-le-Donbs four have fallen and a dozen are undermined. In order to save the cattle eighty head of them were collected inside the church.

FURTHER FALL OF THE SEINE.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The Seine has already fallen over two feet, and, according to official calculations, the river at Paris continues to fall at the rate of an inch every two hours. At the Hydrographic Office, it is stated that at least a fortnight must elapse before the great lagoons which have been formed inland have drained off. All pressing danger has now passed, but the condition of some of the houses in the affected districts is causing anxiety, and when the floods subside the authorities intend to pay special attention to the safety of buildings which have had to withstand the inroads of the river. Special precautions are being taken to avert the danger of an epidemic, and houses and streets will be thoroughly disinfected.

It has been proposed that a special "Paris Floods. 1910" medal shall be distributed to those who have distinguished themselves in the work of rescue and defence.

A special correspondent at Rouen describes the situation on the Lower Seine. The highest level reached by the flood at Rouen is 9.35 metres (about thirty and a half feet), which is lower than the level of 1876. All sea and river traffic is at a standstil. A committee has been formed to deal with urgent cases of distress from the submerged suburbs.

CAUSES OF THE RISE.

The abnormal character of this year's flood is attributed to the simultaneous rise of the Yonne and of the Marne, followed at an interval of a few days by a second rise of Yonne as a result of a prolonged period of steady rain. A simultaneous rise of these two great tributaries of the Seine is usual at this season. In normal times the yellowish waters of the Yonne reach the city first, and are followed only after the lapse of two or three days by the less rapid waters of the Marne and Upper Seine. On this occasion the rise has been so considerable as to quicken the rate of flow of the Marne, and in addition the rainfall has been so persistent as to produce a second rise of the Yonne at a moment when the united waters of the swollen Marne and of the first rise of the Yonne were still pouring into the city. This phenomenon is sufficiently rare, and invariably creates a torrential rise. The extent to which Paris is exposed to visitations like the present may be gathered from the fact that the rise of the Seine within the city boundaries is approximately equal to twice the mean of the rise of the Yonne at Olamecy, the Cousin at Avallon, the Armancon at Aisy, the Marne at Chaumont, the Marne at St. Dizier, the Aire at Vraincourt, and the Grand Morin at Pommeuse, near Coulommiers.

CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Notwithstanding indications of a fresh rise of the Yonne and of the Marne's affluent the Grand Morin, the situation up the river is improving, and within the boundaries of the city the Seine continues steady to fall. The total fall since Saturday now amounts to nearly 4 feet. In Paris itself the outward and visible signs of improvement are multiplying, but a considerable time must elapse before the large volume of water underground has been drained off. The streets are gradually beginning to resume a more normal aspect, and temporary footbridges are taking the place of boats over a considerable area of the flooded districts. The military have so far laid about thirty miles of this planking. Nearly 500 boats have been employed in the work of rescue.

According to later reports the subsidence of the roadway in various quarters of the city, especially on the left bank is becoming a source of danger to the foundations of a number of houses. At Courbevoie, down the river, two houses collapsed this morning. Nobody was injured.

THE FLOODS AT ROUEN.

It was not to be expected that the great flood that has devastated Paris would leave the rest of France untouched. The vast volume of accumulated waters from the Yonne, Aube, Marne, and Seine having percolated through the foundations of Paris must carry its devastation seawards. Thus the whole valley of the Seine from Paris almost as far as Havre is feeling the irresistible force of this great inundation. All the commercial river ports of the Seine north-west of Paris have in a lesser degree their share of the misfortune. Rouen is cut in half by a great swirling race of yellow water, which, filling the arches of the bridges, has swept over quays and wharves, submerged the mid-stream islets, and overrun the suburbs. The Rouen of the past with all its beautiful historic buildings, is, of course, safe. That Rouen stands upon hills that no river flood can touch. But from modern Rouen, the Rouen of river commerce shipyards, and factories, the Seine is taking a heavy toll. Two-thirds of Rouen's wealth is earned at the river side. All that earning is at a standstill, and must remain so until the Seine forgets its present savage mood.

Paris, Feb. 2.—The Seine and its tributaries are still falling, and the latest news from Lyons and the Loire is reassuring. In the flooded streets of the capital the water is gradually receding, and normal traffic has in many districts been resumed. In some of the working-class quarters, however, the water is still very deep, and the population are undergoing great hardships. The Government are giving close attention to the question of sanitation.

SYMPATHY AND HELP.

A great national subscription in aid of the victims of the flood was started, and amounts to £70,300, and is hourly increasing. Private benefactions are numerous and open-handed.

Among the practical expressions of sympathy from abroad few have touched the heart of the nation so profoundly as the announcement that the Lord Mayor of London had opened a relief fund at the Mansion House, and that King Edward and Queen Alexandra and the members of the British royal family had immediately and generously subscribed.

Contributions of 1,000 guineas by the King, £1,000 by the Queen, and £500 by the Prince of Wales are announced.

Down to last night the Mansion House Relief Fund amounted to about £44,000.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier sent a cable message from Ottawa to Mr. Fabre, the Canadian Agent in Paris, asking him to convey to the Government of France the sincere sympathy of the Government and people of Canada in the great losses caused by the recent floods in France. Mr. Fabre is to assure the Government of the Republic of Canada's desire to offer practical aid if required.

The Paris newspapers have collected already more than 1,000,000f. (£40,000) for the relief of the sufferers from the floods, and subscriptions are still pouring in. The Society for Wounded Soldiers has received offerings amounting to 150,982f. (about £6,035), and M. Lepine is receiving daily large sums from anonymous donors. Many of the big industrial establishments, notably in the motor-car industry, are collecting funds for their employes who have been thrown out of work and for the relief of their families.

Funds in aid of the sufferers from the floods in Paris are being raised all over America. The American Red Cross Society has issued, at the suggestion of Mr. Taft, who is its President, a call for subscriptions and a liberal and immediate response is being made. At a meeting of business men in Bostom a sum of dols. 50,000 (£10,000) was raised on the spot and promptly telegraphed to Paris. The keenest sympathy is manifested everywhere for the city, which has exercised a peculiar hold over Americans.

The Emperor William has expressed to the French Government through the Ambassador. Prince Radolin, his sympathy with Paris and France in the calamity which has befallen them. His Majesty has contributed £1,004 to the relief fund.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria telegraphed to President Falliéres and expression of sympathy with the sufferers from the floods, and contributed £1,300 to the relief fund. The city of Vienna decided to contribute £2,000.

King Victor Emmanuel has addressed a message of sympathy to President Falliers and has requested the Italian Ambassador in Paris to hand over to the French Government, in his name, a sum of £2,000 towards the relief fund.

Mr. Krishnavarma has sent President Falliers £200 for the victims of the floods.

The French Government has received a donation of 100,000f. (£4,000) from Sir Ernest Cassel in aid of the sufferers from the floods.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

"Government House, (Bombay) was the only quarter that admittedly had been left untouched by the craze (Share Mania). Sir Bartle Frere seemed to Temple and myself quite unconscious of what was passing around him. He himself was such a perfectly clean, honourable gentlemen that it did not seem to suggest itself to him that any others in the service could possibly descend to engage in speculations, which, in view of their official position, were objectionable, and it was obviously in the interest of some of his advisers to keep him in the dark. Sir George Campbell, who was subsequently Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, came to Government House the day after our arrival, and made some strong remarks in a very audible tone as to what was going on in Bombay. These were brought to Sir Bartle's knowledge, and in the evening he came up to Temple's room and asked him to give frankly his view of the position, which until then, the Governor had not sufficiently realised. Temple explained fully his own view of the situation. Sir Bartle was enlightened and convinced, and a Government resolution was promptly issued, setting forth the obligations of officers of the service in respect to the spirit of speculation then raging. But it is to be feared that the warning came somewhat late, and that much harm had already been wrought before the Governor was able to put on the brake.

"I was often to see Sir Bartle Frere after this visit, and to enjoy the much-prized hospitality of his household. And the more I saw of him, so grew my admiration of that eminent public servant and most delightful of characters. There was about him everything to captivate the imagination of a young man, whether an official or non-official. For everything he did, he did well; and he was so favoured by nature in figure and in face that wherever he appeared his presence was always agreeably impressive. Whether he turned out in riding kit for the morning gallop which he loved, or stood in the drawing-room of an evening receiving his guests, clad in conventional black dress clothes, relieved by the red ribbon of the Bath around his neck and the sparkling star of the Order on his breast, he looked what he was, a most distinguished and accomplished gentleman. In his robes as Chancellor of the University of Bombay, super-imposed on his full political blue-and-gold uniform (an arrangement, by the way, which I subsequently was attempting to copy on a smaller scale was ruled out of order), he looked both handsome and gorgeous. But I think the portrait that has remained on my mind, and which I like of all, the best, is that of Sir Bartle making his annual inspection of the troops at Poona. I can see him riding down the lines, splendidly mounted, and with his perfectly easy graceful seat in the saddle. The custom then was that the Governor did not appear in uniform at the review. Sir Bartle's "mufti" included, among other garbs, a perfectly fitting frock-coat, on which glistened his star, all surmounted by an unexceptionable white hat. And he looked the part of the civilian Governor to perfection. "I thought," growled out an old officer riding near me, "that these civilians always put on uniform on such occasions." "I daresay they did," answered one of our companions. "I suppose in former times they never had any decent "mufti," only bazaar made clothes, you know." But I believe that facts hardly sustain the accuracy of this remarks.

Of Sir George he says:—"In those days in Bombay I had the good fortune to make several valuable friendships. I have survived many of those good friends, they having mostly been my seniors. But one, I am thankful to say, is still spared to us, and although he must be my senior, I am rejoiced to hear he is going pretty strong still, certainly so far as intellect and interest in all that is worth knowing is concerned. This is George Birdwood, who was then a young medical man, and now happily remains to us, not young perhaps but covered with honours. He was a great friend of Sir Bartle Frere's and I got first to know him at Government House. We became friends at once and have remained firm friends ever since. Birdwood knew everything and was ready to help one in everything and certainly helped me in dozens of cases. In those days besides being ultra scientific he could also! be occasionally frivolous. And he did a great deal to help the Indian "Punch" through its difficulties when Terry, poor Charley Watts Russell, and I were interested in that defunct periodical. And though he has been long separated from me by great distances, we have ever kept up a friendship which is one of my pleasantest recollections of those very pleasant days."

"THE GERMAN DANGER."

Speaking of Sir George Birdwood, the activity of that "Grand Old Man of India" has this winter been very remarkable, and I hope it means a permanent improved condition of health for him and prolonged life. He presided a week ago at a lecture on "A New Phase of the German Danger" and to the scarcely concealed astonishment of an audience of scaremongers as he would call them, denounced in characteristically vigorous language the outcry against our big friends on the other side of the North Sea. He praised Mr. Mitra for all he said on the present condition of India, and the problems to be faced in that country, but the "German Scare" he scouted, and kicked out of court with the greatest contempt and scorn. History proved, and emphatically recent history, that war was not an efficient means for promoting commercial prosperity, and that if on the matter of commercial rivalry Germany beat us, we should deserve it; and of course if we lost our commerce our Empire would go with it. There was no Empire possible until commercial prosperity was assured, and that depended on personal and national superiority in health and strength, and vigour of body and mind, and really and truly if there was to be any scare it should be lest we were failing in virility and intelligence and initiative, and enterprise, in which case the great cry should be not for an increased army and navy but for national regeneration. The German armaments were not directed directly against us, but against the United States of America, in case there was any attempt on the part of the States to apply the outrageous Monro Doctrine to the Panama Canal. But even so Germany could do nothing there if not supported by Japan! As for Germany attacking England it would be hopeless for her to do so, and utter destruction before another ten or twenty years of preparation; and she would only be able to attack us then if in the meanwhile we fell into gross arrears with our annual naval programmes. Meanwhile Germany would rapidly discover the truth of the axiom laid down over 2,000 years ago by the Greek historian, that it was impossible for a country to be at once a great military and a great naval power: the necessary taxation would rapidly undermine the industrial and mercantile prosperity of the country, and for Germany to attempt to be prepared at once to provide a navy equal to that of any two naval Powers, and an army equal to any two or three, would be equivalent, in money cost at least to her being in continuous war with four first-class European Powers! In fact as it is, the greatest drag and fortunately enough for us on German commercial and colonial expansion, is the expenditure she has to devote, or rather is devoting, to keeping up the naval and military armaments,—beyond the actual necessity for them when Germany sees that—these gigantic and self-destructive armaments will be as rapidly reduced, as they have been expanded. Germany had never sought to forestall us anywhere or in anything; and she had advanced herself where we had refused to advance ourselves. As in the Euphrates Valley, only because of our failure to do our obvious duty to ourselves and to European civilisation at large. The scare was "all rubbish" and the way it had been used for electioneering purposes in the current General Election had been an insult to the electors and a disgrace to the newspaper press of the country and our statesmen. His concluding sentence fell almost like a thunderclap on the meeting, when he declared, in effect, that the "scare" was a direct threat to Germany of a repetition of "Copenhagen," and that were he the German Emperor and was really directing all these preparations against us, he would have taken good care that in the event of Mr. Balfour being returned to power with a commanding majority, a German Army should be in possession of London the next morning. Certainly Sir George is courageous and never cares whom he hits, when he feels it necessary to speak out.

## THE ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

### Judgment in the Reference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Harington delivered judgment in the reference in the Alipore conspiracy case. In the case there are five accused, Susil Kumar Sen, Birendra Chander Sen, Krishnajiban Sanyal, Sailendra Nath Bose, and Indra Nath Nundy who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Alipore under Sections, 121, 121A and 122 of the Penal Code. They appealed to the High Court along with other accused and Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Mr. Justice Carnduff who heard the appeal differed in their opinion in respect of these five accused. The Chief Justice was in favour of their acquittal and Mr. Justice Carnduff confirmed their conviction hence this reference to Mr. Justice Harington. His Lordship, agreeing with the Chief Justice, acquitted Krishnajiban and set aside the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment on him. As regards Sailendra Nath Bose His Lordship held him guilty and sentenced him to five years' imprisonment. His Lordship confirmed the conviction of Birendra Chander Sen and sentenced him to transportation for seven years. Susil Kumar Sen was acquitted as there was no proof of his connection with this conspiracy. His Lordship also acquitted Indra Nath Nundy.

LATER.

After delivering the lengthy judgment in the Alipore Bomb case Mr. Justice Harrington, after reading nearly two hours and five minutes, observed: "I should add one word of commendation of the police who appear to me to have carried out the task of tracing out this very complicated and very formidable conspiracy with great skill and industry and I think they deserve great credit at the hands of the public for the way in which they have carried out that task." The Police took special precaution and gaarded the courthouse by a number of European and Indian police officers and sergeants.

## SEDITION IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 18.

The *Madras Times* has been writing strongly against sedition and sedition-mongers and the Indian Press and the outcome is that the *Madras Standard*, the *Hindu* and the *Indian Patriot*, have retorted protesting against these attacks and accusing the educated classes and even Government servants of disaffection and sedition. The *Hindu* calls upon Government to consider whether these attacks should be allowed to go unnoticed and further urges that if no steps are taken the matter should be referred to the Legislative Council.

## ALLEGED COMPANIES' ACT OFFENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 18.

At the instance of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, the District Magistrate of Bangalore has issued a summons to the Directors of Shimoga Manganese Company to show cause why each should not be fined Rs. 1,000 for not filling the balance sheet for 1908 in January 1909. The Company with a capital of six lakhs was floated in 1907 with Messrs. Schroder Smidth of Bombay as Managing Agents. Mr. A. Voigt, as partner of that firm, was one of the original directors in 1908. He took over the sole management personally and was managing agent during the period involved. Mr. W. Kracht, also of Schroder's, was director in 1908-1909. A preliminary enquiry is being held. No summons has as yet been served on Mr. Voigt and some directors well known in the Madras Presidency. Time has been allowed to the present board till March 1st to produce accounts.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir Herbert Risley has resigned the Indian Civil Service.

Assistant Surgeon Rai Munna Lal is appointed Hony. Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Captain Husband, I.M.S., is posted to Burma.

Major Clemesta, I.M.S., officiates as Sanitary Commiss

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

### End of the Election

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

THE General Election may now be regarded as at an end. Out of the 670 seats in the House of Commons only three have still to be filled. The results in these cases cannot affect the final outcome of the struggle, so that the balance of parties in the new Parliament is already settled. By general consent the present election is one of the most important ever held in the country. It is probable that on no previous occasion have so many grave and far-reaching issues been placed before the electors. All parties have made the most tremendous exertions during the last few weeks, and the keenness of the interest taken by the people in the contest is shown by the fact that the polls have surpassed all previous records.

The "Times," commenting on the changes which have occured says:—"Figures by themselves do not adquately indicate the magnitude of the change, but they are sufficiently significant. In the last Parliament the Liberals had a clear majority of sixty or seventy over all other parties in the House put together. In the new Parliament they will not nearly form one-half of the House. To make up half the House the Liberals require the whole of the Labour Party and over a score of Nationalists. With the Unionists the Liberals proper run a neck-and-neck race. The Government majority, counting the whole coalition, was 334 in the last Parliament, while in the new one it is 122, or little more than a third. From that may be deducted in certain circumstances the Independent Nationalists counting sixteen on a division, which brings the majority down to 106. That is a composite majority, likely in some contingencies to suffer vicissitudes of a disconcerting kind, though undoubtedly capable of being successfully handled by a Minister who clears his mind of the illusions of the past, who does not attempt the unattainable, and who endeavours to pursue a national policy in conformable to the verdict the country has given. Sensible men must every where recognise the results of the General Election which we have recapitulated, and in the hardly less significant di-placement of votes in constituencies have not changed their representation, no warrant can be found for the violent constitutional changes recently advocated. No minister can advise the Sovereign so far to depart from his constitutional position as to throw the weight of his prerogative into the scale in presence of such a balance of votes as now exists. There remains, however, the more excellent and constitutional way of settling constitutional changes by consent of both great parties, moderate men in both of which hold views certainly not incapable of adjustment.

"Apart from the importance on constitutional grounds of effecting by consent a reform for which Unionists both in and outside of the House of Lords ought now to be fully preparing themselves, there are practical considerations to which little attention can be given during the turmoil of a General Election. The violent methods favoured by the extremists in the late Parliament cannot but mean a long period of confusion and embitterment. While that period lasts, all the social reforms so urgently called for must remain in abeyance. To the mere politician that is of no consequence. He is not much at home in social reform, which to him is merely a catch-word like another. But the suspension of practical dealing with national evils, which meantime grow in urgency and in difficulty, is a serious matter to the eyes of any one deserving the name of statesman. Such suspension is sooner or later resented as a fraud by those who suffer for want of remedial legislation, and their resentment, whatever form it may take, does not make for good government or steady progress. Mr. Asquith is thus at the parting of the ways. He can be a constitutional statesman, following the historic trend of national feeling and practise towards gradual evolution by compromise. Or he may accept the counsels of impatience, inexperience, and political recklessness by launching the nation upon a course of violent and barren agitation. He is master, as he never was before, to make an independent choice."

THE LABOUR PARTY.

It is a paradox, remarks the "Morning Post" that the Labour Party which had thirty-three members in the last Parliament and returns to Westminster forty strong, has nevertheless been considerably weakened by the elections. When the Miners' Federation decided on affiliation with the party and that its candidates at the General Election should subscribe the constitution, it was assumed that fifteen members would be added to the voting strength of the Labour group, Mr. Burt, Mr. Fenwick and Mr. John Wilson, however sturdily declined to yield their independence, and the possible transference of members was reduced to twelve. Had the sitting members of the group retained their seats and the miners' representatives been returned in force, the voting strength would have been forty-five. But from the polls only forty have emerged.

The extent of the blow which has befallen the the Socialists and their Trade Union allies may be made clear in a sentence. The party, which had only four members in the 1900 Parliament ran fifty candidates in 1906, and increased their representation by twenty-five; last month they ran seventy-eight candidates, and decreased their representation by five. They took part in twenty-six three-cornered contests, and in twenty-two their candidate was lowest on the poll. In five cases seats were gained by the Unionist Party through the competing claims of the Free Trade allies for supremacy, and the polls have demonstrated that in only one case—that of Bow and Bromley—can the Labour men place upon the Liberals the responsibility for disaster. At the close of the last General Election the Labour Party were full of triumph. "At last," they jubilantly declared, "organised Labour has realised its power and has learned how to use it. Our success at the polls has been regarded as the most significant event of the election. We have now won national recognition." How different the story which they will have to tell at the Newport Conference! Thirty-three new constituencies have been tapped. In only one—Wigan—has a seat been gained from the Unionist Party; a bloodless victory was won at Derby by the complaisant Liberals abandoning their claim to the succession to Mr. Richard Bell's seat; and in Manchester, though a seat was won in one division, the success was neutralised by the defeat of a candidate in an adjoining division formerly represented by the party. The rest has been failure—utter and complete. Mr. W. Crooks and Mr. P. Curran disappear from Westminister, and accompanying them in their retirement are Mr. T. F. Richards (West Wolverhampton), Mr. J. H. Jenkins (Chatham), Mr. J. T. Macpherson (Preston), Mr. T. Summerbell (Sunderland), and Mr. J. Johnson (Gateshead) a miners' representative. Mr. G. D. Kelley did not seek re-election to this Parliament, and Mr. J. Mc Laughlan the party's nominee to succeeded him in the representation of South-West Manchester, was third on the poll with a vote that had fallen from 4,101 in 1906 to 1,218.

Nor has the Independant Labour Party, one of the constituent groups of the party, much to boast of in its record of new candidatures. It gave its financial support to fourteen candidates, and while it retained its seats for Blackburn, Bradford (West), Halifax, Leicester, Manchester (North-East), and Merthyr Tydvil, it was beaten in Bow and Bromley, Osmiachie, Hyde, Manchester (North-West), Spen Valley, Sunderland, and Wakefield, and in the Tewkesbury Division of Gloucestershire secured the lowest vote given to any serious candidate at the election.

Of the miscellaneous Socialist candidatures, excluding that of Mr. Hyndman for Burnley, nothing need be said. The results show that Socialism of the revolutionary and impracticable type has no hold on the British electorate.

But while the Labour Party has failed to make head way where it has broken new ground, there can be no question that—as has been pointed out by Professor Hewins—in the great manufacturing cities its programme of social reform has a strong hold on the electors. In comparatively few instances has the Labour poll, where a former member of proved ability sought reelection, fallen off. On the contrary, in the majority of cases it has shewn vigorous growth.

Taking the polls in the twenty-nine constituencies in which the Labour Party was successful at the General Election of 1906, and comparing them with the polls in the same constituencies in 1910, when five fewer Labour members were returned, we find that the total poll has increased from 244,382 to 249,132. That increase, due mainly to advocacy of social reform, should merit the attention of Unionist leaders.

THE CABINET.

As Mr. Asquith, after spending a few hours in London, left for the Continent, it is not probable [illegible]

ordi nate office. In these circumstances we ("Times") give with all reservation the following reports which we have received from the Press Association:—

"It is now generally believed that Mr. Birrell will take the place of Mr. Herbert Gladstone at the Home Office, that Mr. Churchill will become Chief Secretary for Ireland, that Mr. Burns will be transferred to the Board of Trade, and that Mr. Herbert Samuel will become President of the Local Government Board. Other promotions will, it is understood, involve the advance of Mr. Hobhouse to Cabinet rank. As there may be some other changes in the Cabinet, and there are some minor offices to be filled, it is evident that Mr. Asquith will meet Parliament with a largely remodelled Administration. No official announcement is expected until after the Prime Minister's return from the Continent."

"If Mr. Burns is transferred from the Local Government Board, it is considered probable that he will be succeeded in that post by Mr. Sydney Buxton, who, it will be generally admitted, has earned promotion to higher Cabinet rank by reason of his successfull administrative work at the Post Office. Mr. Herbert Samuel may resign the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster to become Postmaster-General, or the latter office may be filled by Mr. Hobhouse, now Financial Secretary to the Treasury, with a seat in the Cabinet."

"The re election of the Speaker at the meeting of Parliament on Feb. 15 will probably be moved by Mr. Burt and seconded by Mr. Stuart Wortley, who followed the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson in a similar duty at the commencement of the Session of 1906. Mr. Emmott will be reappointed Deputy-Speaker and Chairman of Committees, and the post of Deputy-Chairman, vacated by the retirement of Mr. Caldwell, may very likely be offered to Mr. Ellis."

THE LORDS AND MONEY BILLS.

"There is reason to believe that when the Address has been voted in the House of Commons, and before the reintroduction of the Budget, the House will be asked to pass a motion reaffirming, after the appeal to the country, its privileges in regard to Money Bills, and declaring further the necessity of change in the relations between the two Houses. Two days will probably be given to this motion, as in the case of the Free Trade resolution passed in March, 1906, soon after the General Election of that year. This early raising of the issue of the Lords' veto will answer the objections of those Liberals who urge that this question should be dealt with before even the Budget is introduced, and will also, it is anticipated, have some effect in consolidating the forces on which the Government must depend for its general support."

POLICY OF THE LABOUR PARTY.

An interview with Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., appears in the Christian Commonwealth on the policy of the Labour Party in the new Parliament. Mr. MacDonald points out that, leaving the Nationalists out of account, the Labour Party will have the balance of power in their hands, and says there are three possible policies for the party to adopt. The first is to form a coalition Government with the Liberal Party, the second to demand certain measures from the Government on condition of support and the third to remain absolutely independent, with no arrangements between the two parties. Mr. MacDonald adds:—"Our Labour Party must seriously consider what it ought to do in view of the present circumstances, adopt a policy which it clearly understands, and then rigidly carry it out. The decision must be within its constitution and it must be such as to leave the ultimate independence of the party quite unimpaired. If there were a coalition it must be clearly understood that it was for a specific piece of work, and that when the work was accomplished the situation would be subject to change. Whatever happens we shall be subject to attack from the irresponsible section. It will be very bad for the party if it allows itself to be influenced in the least by the fear of such an attack."

In conversation with a Press representative on Feb. 1, Mr. MacDonald, speaking with regard to the prospects of the Session, said that anybody who assumed that the Labour Party would simply be content with anything that the Government might propose with regard to the House of Lords would find himself very much mistaken. There was no doubt also that drastic measures must be taken to deal with unemployment. Nothing more striking emerged from the election than the way in which the Conservatives and Tariff Reformers had exploited unemployment and if for no other reason then their party interest the liberal must deal with the subject. It was, further, absolutely essential that somebody sympathetic with a drastic unemployment programme should go to the Board of Trade. As to the suggestion of a coalition Liberal and Labour Ministry, Mr. MacDonald said he did not think it would suit either party. A more probable alternative would be an agreement to support the present Government in carrying out certain objects, and terminating when those objects have been attained, the Labour Party otherwise maintaining its independence.

In the course of an interview, Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Labour member for North-East Manchester, says a coalition Government is out of the question, and adds: "We have already suffered from the unfounded suspicion of being in league with the Government, although it is true that at the same time we have been denounced by the members of the Government, and the rank and file of the Liberal Party, for risking the chances of Liberals in the three-cornered contests. But, apart from that, I am convinced that our party is at a stage where independence must be maintained in the Commons as well as preached in the country."

THE VETO OF THE PEERS.

Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., in discussing (in the Christian Commonwealth) the policy Mr. Asquith should adopt in dealing with the Lords veto, says:—"This new House of Commons has a mandate to remove the veto of the Peers.... In the event of the Lords rejecting the Veto Bill—or, in other words, in the event of their flouting the popular will on this question, as just expressed—two courses are open to the Government. The authority of the Crown may be invoked to compel the House of Lords to submit to the democratic vote or another appeal to the country may be made. The latter alternative is one which ought not, in my opinion, to be accepted. The Lords are not likely to bow to the decision of the nation twice expressed when they have refused to do so once. After a Second General Election the position would be the same as now, assuming the return of an anti-Peers majority. A firm stand should be taken against arrogant claim of the Peers to dictate an appeal to the country. Whatever may ultimately be done to remove the obstruction of the House of Lords can be done now as well as after another General Election."

MR. O'BRIEN AND THE NATIONALISTS.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., who has been elected to represent Cork City and the North-East Division of Cork County, and who expects to have a dozen followers in the new Parliament, writes: "If Mr. Asquith retains office at all, which I rather doubt, one of two things must happen—either he must reconstruct the Irish part of the Budget from top to bottom, or his obsequious followers of the Dillon-cum-Devlin party will only have the choice between following us into the lobby against the Budget and for the expulsion of the Government from office, or, on the other hand, supporting the Budget and thus sealing their own fate at the polls at the new General Election that will be soon upon us."

The Cork Accent, the organ of Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., in an article on the present situation says:—"The question in which Ireland is most concerned is the position in which Home Rule now is. During the past few months Messrs. Redmond and Dillon went about the country telling the people that Gladstonian Home Rule was in sight. It is only necessary to remove the Lords' veto, and no other obstacle stood in the way. As to clipping the wings of the Peers, nothing could be easier. It was only necessary to appeal to the country, and the Government would get such a majority as would sweep all before them. Now every one of these predictions has been falsified by the event, and the prophets have been utterly discredited. Home Rule is farther off than ever, and the Lords' veto is unassailable for many a long day."

Speaking at a public demonstration at Bantry, Mr. James Gilhooly, M. P., said the victories of West and North Cork meant the triumph of the people over the imprudent dictation of a few men in Dublin, who controlled the United Irish League and boosed the Irish Party, and had brought it to such a state that it was quite ineffective for any useful purpose in connection with the Irish nationality. But the spirit of the people was now shown, and the policy of Mr. William O'Brien had been vindicated. Henceforward, his policy would prevail and he would see that the men who controlled the Irish Party would not hand [illegible]

## THE CHURCH AND THE BOAT RACE.

A statement has been issued by Mr. D. Mackinnon, President of the Oxford University Boat Club, and Mr. E.G. Williams, President of the Cambridge University Boat Club, in reply to the memorial addressed to them by a number of the riverside clergy in London, protesting against the date of the Boat Race being fixed for Holy Week, and appealing to them to change the date. The Presidents remark:—

"The date was fixed only after very careful consideration and consultation with senior members of the University both at Oxford and at Cambridge, The usual date, the Saturday before Palm Sunday, March 19, was impracticable, owing to the side-, both in the morning and evening of that day, occurring at absolutely prohibitive hours. To have taken a day sufficiently early to obviate this difficulty would have obliged the crews, in order to secure sufficient time on the London waters, to sacrifice the keeping of term, a very serious matter. In view of these difficulties we decided to row on the date fixed.

As it fell in Holy Week we settled that we would not hold the usual dinner or accept any of the official invitations to places of entertainment which have been customary. We hoped that by doing this we should be showing respect for the season of Holy Week. A paragraph to this effect appeared in a large number of the London papers in December last. We are further in a position to state that the Bishop of London communicated with the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford on the subject, a private protest having been sent him by one of the clergy concerned, and that the Vice-Chancellor explained the whole matter to the Bishop, who expressed himself as willing under the circumstances to approve the proposed arrangement.

We greatly regret that we do not see our way to alter the date. We cannot put it earlier and to put it later would oblige us to continue our training and rowing over Good Friday and Easter Day itself which on general Church grounds must surely be even more objectionable than the proposed arrangement, and for ourselves personally on the same grounds, as well as on others, most undesirable and indeed out of the question."

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Feb. 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt C F Anderson RE, B | Col G H Turner, I A |
| Capt L B H Haworth, I A, B | Capt W F Adair, 130 Bal |
| Mr D Currie, B | Capt G Newcome, 130 Bal |
| Mr B M Mukerjee, B | Capt A H P Harrison, 34 Punj |
| Mr E Marshall, B | Capt P F Gell, 14 Jat Lrs |
| Mr J S H Hasted, M | Lieut D R H Jackson, 16 |
| Major-Gen H C Sclater, C B, Quetta Dn | Lieut R I Stace, R E |
| Lieut-Col C L Hamilton, 3 S Horse | Lieut I M R Ford, 61 Prs |

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut-Col R J Marks, I M S, B, 10 days | Major A C M Waterfield, 11 Lrs, 6 mo M C |
| Capt C W Prescott, I A, B, 3 days | Major F Manners-Smith, S G R, 6 mo M C |
| Mr J Hullah, B Cov, 7 days | Major W B Greig, 82 Punj, 6½ mo |
| Mr D A Barker, B Cov, 6 mo M C | Capt W T MacCowen, I M S, 6 mo M C |
| Mr H F F Hall, B, 4 mo M C | Capt W J Powell, I M S 6 mo M C |
| Mr T A Hauxwell, B, 6 mo M C | Lieut G H Summers, 28 Lt Cav, 4 days |
| Mr F V Tayler, B, 6 mo M C | Lieut F W Leason, M W S, 6 mo M C |
| Mr H B W Garrick, B, 4 mo M C | Engr W W Collins, R I M, 10 days |
| Mr T C Simpson, B, 6 mo 17 days | Lady Supt M L Hayes, Q A M N S I, to date of arrival |
| Mr A W Lonsdale, B, 6 mo M C | Nursing Sister E Kelso, Q A M N S I, 6 mo M C |
| Lieut-Col G E Feeks, I M S, to Dec 5, 1910 | Nursing Sister J Hickie, Q A M N S I, 6 mo M C |
| Lieut-Col G A Brownrigg, 126 Prs, 6 mo M C | |
| Major C A W Ford, till July 27, 1910, on M C | |

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major N P O'G Lalor, I M S, B | Mr N E Winton, B |
| Mr W R G Mo'r, B Cov | Mr Maung Tun Lwin, B |
| Mr H Barber, B | Mr H G Bell, Bo |
| Mr T J Davidson, B | Capt R O'B Taylor, 19 Lrs |
| Mr A Guerdon, B | Capt F Saunders, M W S |

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s.s. "Salsette," Feb. 18.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander W. Hayward, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 4th February, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Connor, Mr A F | Sheans, Mr W J |
| Clark, Mr G B, child, 2 infants and nurse | Hillman, Mrs |
| Lovibond, Mr C J E | Finleyson, Mr F |
| McElhinny, Major W J | Copper, Mr H J |
| Kent, Mr E B child and infant | Opie, M Jas |
| Willett, Mr G | Pundt Mr Mrs A R |
| Thomas, Capt D | Hignett, Mr H A |
| Horsley, Miss | Davis, Mr A A |
| Ellerall, Mr C W | Bose, Mr J A |
| | Clayton, Mrs and ayah |

FROM MARSEILLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| English, Mr W | Lloyd, Mr J H |
| Ell, Capt C | Hawitt, Mr C S |
| Lloyd, Capt R A | Ahmed, Mr K |
| Hamilton, Mr D K | Grimwadi Mr E E |
| Bickford, Major A L | Murray, Mr J |
| Palmer, Mr W J | Storey, Capt P S |
| Dunn, Capt E J | Sims, Mr J A |
| Stevenson, Lt Mrs H B | Goldthorpe, Major F H |
| Fellowes, Capt B C | Lynch, Mr T |
| Garrett, Mr E C | McDougall, Mr A |
| Hancock, Major | Dagostino, Mrs A |
| Longman, Rev F F | Majander, Mr J B de |
| Lawton, Mr F W | Philli's, Mr W A |
| Hadow, Mr Mrs C M | Evans Mr, Mrs and Miss |

FROM BRINDISI—Faletti, Mr J

FOR KARACHI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Elliott, Miss E C | Crombie, Capt D C |
| Fordham, Capt W | Turner, Maj A G B |

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Total deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 6 | 6 | 18 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsewady, Khaleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kanbharwada | 1 | 1 | 18 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Ramsitpura, Byculla and Ivy | 4 | 3 | 18 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Harbour | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Total | 15 | 12 | 98 |
| Friday's Total | 19 | 14 | 105 |

## THE INDIAN MOSLEMS.

In a leading article, dealing with the All-India Moslem League at Delhi, the "Times" of Jan. 31 says:—

It will be a curious, but not an unprecedented, event in the history of religions, if one of the consequences of the national movement in India, which was originally confined exclusively to Hindoos, and which was based partly upon the doctrines of European agnostics, while it was largely propagated by appeals to Hindoo religious sentiment, should be the growth of a counter-reform within the limits of orthodox Islam. The Delhi meeting is but the latest in a long series of incidents which show that the dangers to themselves which they discerned in the growing strength of a one-sided Hindoo Nationalist agitation have drawn the Indian Mahomedans more closely together than they have stood for generations. That is a result which may be pregnant with good or evil for themselves and for India. Few things could be more hurtful to the higher interests of both than the segregation of Mahomedans and Hindoos into two opposite and mutually hostile camps. Few things, on the other hand, would be of better promise for the welfare of Islam in all lands, and for the welfare of India as a whole than a real social and moral revival among the virile races who have received the religion of the Prophet within that empire.

The distinctive feature of the Delhi gathering seems to have been the earnestness with which the Aga Khan, who presided, and Mr. Ameer Ali, whose recent promotion to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has caused his brother Mahomedans so much gratification, pressed upon the League the necessity of such a reform. The speech which the Aga Khan made and the address which the Raja of Mahmudabad read on benalf of Mr. Ameer Ali are animated with the same spirit. It is in all respects an admirable spirit, impressive, moderate, intensely loyal and above all eminently and strikingly practical. Though they breathe thought a deep devotion to Islam and to the ideals of Islam, they contain nothing which can reasonably offend any of their non Mahomedan fellow-subjects. They acknowledge with gratitude that the reforms are a fair and reasonable compromise, and they exhort the Mahomedans to join the Hindoos in making the best use of them for the good of their common country. These two eminent and representative leaders of Indian Mahomedan thought are under no illusion as to what the cessation of British rule would mean for the Indian peoples. It would mean, Mr. Ameer Ali tells his countrymen, a relapse into the anarchy of the eighteenth century, a fierce struggle of races and of creeds, and the ending of all the good work that has been done within the last half century—a work, he declares which it would be rank ingratitude for Hindoos or for Mahomedans not to acknowledge as truly great. The continuation of that rule for an indefinite time is a "vital necessity," not less to the Mahomedans, whose interests extend far beyond the limits of the empire, and who look to the high place of England among the Great Powers of the world as the surest bulwark of all they love and value most.

But it is the social and the economic side of the new movement which is at once its most novel and its most hopeful characteristic. While encouraging his brother Mahomedans to claim their share under the political rights lately conferred upon Indians, and to play their part in politics as good citizens, Mr. Ameer Ali has the wisdom and the courage to dissuade them from allowing politics to absorb their activities over-much. He bids them to remember that in the long run more depends upon their economic condition than upon anything else. It is all-important if the Musulman element are to keep their historic place in Indian society and to exercise their historic influence upon it, that the downfall of Musulman families and the transfer to other hands of Musulman estates should be stayed. To attain this eminently desirable end, he suggests that legislative sanction should be sought for the system of Wakfs established by the Law of Islam, which practically act as family settlements and for the re-establishment of arbitration Courts in family disputes. These measures, and co-operation among Moslems for "buying in" Moslem estates might he thinks arrest the decay of the great Moslem houses. But there are other classes of Moslems for whom it is necessary to provide. Mr. Ameer Ali urges them to abandon the crowded fields of the law and of the public service, and boldly to betake themselves to trade to commerce, and to industry, as their forefathers did before them. He appeals to the wealthy men of his faith and nation to follow the noble tradition which has endowed all the lands in which Islam has flourished with splendid foundations for the education of poor scholars. But he would have them accommodate their beneficence to the needs of the age. The creation of colleges and the creation of scholarships for the teaching of science and of technical subjects are in accordance with the dictates of the Faith, as well as the endowment of professors and students of the Holy Law. There is no more crying need in Islam than the need of such institutions. There is none which in these days promises to be of more benefit not merely to the students and to the State, but to the Faith itself. Their success would increase enormously the social and, therefore, the political importance of the Mahomedan community in India. It would be an example to Mahomedans in all lands, and it would take away from Islam the unfounded reproach that Mahomedanism and civilisation are mutually destructive.

INDIAN MOSLEMS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Sir Francis Hopwood, the Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, has replied to the representation of the All-India Moslem League, London branch, respecting the treatment of Indian Mahomedans in the Transvaal sentenced to imprisonment for passive resistance to the Asiatic registration laws. By direction of the Earl of Crewe he refers the League to the official correspondence last published [Cd. 4584], and to the statement made by the Secretary of State in the House of Lords on Nov. 16, as showing sufficiently that his Majesty's Government "realise the force of the appeals made to them and have not failed to endeavour to bring about as favourable a settlement as is possible, having regard to the views of the responsible Government and Parliament of the colony."

On the particular question of the mixture of animal fat with the rations served out to prisoners, the letter states that the published despatches show that more than a year ago directions were given that, where prisoners objected, fat must not be added to their diet, and that a diet in which rice and ghee figure had been given in cases where prisoners refused to eat meat. The letter continues—

"Lord Crewe has no reason to suppose that these directions were not obeyed, and is in fact aware from later correspondence that the question of the diet of Indian prisoners has continued to receive the attention of the Transvaal Government. On July 1, 1909, revised dietaries came into force, which, as regards Indians, was designed to approximate their food to the ordinary Indian diet. After three months' experience of this diet a conference of prison medical officers was held to consider whether it required modification, and the conclusion was that no change should be made, except as to ensuring that a highly nutrative bean diet should be given to those Indians who had religious scruples as to the eating of meat. It is clear from what is above stated that the peculiar position of Indian prisoners as regards diet is appreciated by the Government of the Transvaal. I am to add that Lord Crewe is still in correspondence with the Transvaal on the question of facilities for observing Ramazan."

GOUT.

6 YEARS CURED.

Mr. James Vick, of Avon Cottage, Bathcasion near Bath, England, is well known and highly respected. He writes: "Dear Sirs,—You will remember that about three years ago I called to thank you personally for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done me. It is now nearly six years since I commenced taking Doan's Pills, and I have never had an attack of the kidney complaint from that time, although I still take a pill now and then as a safeguard, which keeps me all right.

"But for many years I suffered terribly from severe attacks of gout two or three times during each year. Since taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been entirely free from the gout, and have not suffered as I used to from the severe pains in my back. I supprise all my friends by the good health I enjoy, and I feel better now than I did forty years ago: that is saying good deal, for I am 79 years of age. My friends say I am a wonderful man to do what I do.

"I only hope my testimony will be of help to others. Yours very truly, (Signed) James Vick."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or [illegible] P.O. Box 209 Bombay.


**CAN THIS - - MAN READ - YOUR LIFE? -**

The rich, poor, exalted and humble seek his advice on Business, Marriage, Friends, Enemies, Changes, Speculation, Love Affairs, Journeys, and all events of Life.

**MANY SAY HE REVEALS - THEIR LIVES WITH - - AMAZING ACCURACY. -**

*Free test Readings will be sent for a short time to all "Bombay Gazette" Readers.*

Has the veil of mystery that has so long shrouded the ancient sciences been raised at last? Can it be that a system has been perfected that reveals with reasonable accuracy the character and disposition of an individual, and so outlines the life as to assist in avoiding errors and taking advantage of opportunities?

Roxroy, a man who has for twenty years been delving into the mysteries of the occult, making a scientific study of the various methods of reading the lives of people, seems to have reached a higher round in the ladder of fame than his predecessors.

Letters are pouring into his office from all parts of the world telling of the benefits derived from his advice. Many of his patrons look upon him as a man gifted with some strange, mysterious power, but he modestly asserts that what he accomplishes is due alone to an understanding of natural laws.

He is a man of kindly feeling toward humanity, and his manner and tone immediately impress one with his sincere belief in his work. A huge stack of grateful letters from people who have received readings from him adds to other convincing proof as to his ability. Even Astrologers and Palmists admit that his system surpasses anything yet introduced.

The Rev. G. C. H. Hasskarl, Ph. D, Pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, in a letter to Prof. Roxroy, says: "You are certainly the greatest specialist and master of your profession. Everyone consulting you will marvel at the correctness of your detailed personal readings and advice. The most sceptical will consult you again and again after corresponding with you once."

If you wish to take advantage of Roxroy's generous offer and obtain a free reading, send your date, month, and year of birth, state whether (Mr., Mrs. or Miss), and also copy the following verse in your own hand-writing:—

I have heard of your power
To read people's lives.
And would ask what for me
You have to advise?

Be sure to give your correct name, birth, date, and address and write plainly. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 116, No. 177a, Kensington High-street, London, W., England. If you wish you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, clerical work, etc. Do not enclose coins or silver in letters.

**FOUR**
WELL KNOWN REMEDIES.
**RHEUMATISM**
**CAPITO BALM**
*(Regd.)*

A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is truly a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

**CURELINE**
*(Regd.)*

Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHŒA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2 8.

**COUGHS**

Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

**Odmans' Cough Elixir**

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. Test too for only Re. 1-4 per bottle.

**HEADACHE**
**TREZO TABLETS**
*(Regd.)*

Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve-racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches—acute or chronic headaches—sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—are specially relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle.

Directions is enclosed with the bottle.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
No. 150 JOOMA MASJID, BOMBAY.

**26 YEARS' GOUT CURED.**

**Certified By COLONEL F. C. BURTON, (Late) Indian Army.**

48, MORPETH MANSIONS, ASHLEY PLACE, S.W.
29th January, 1908.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the actual results from a course of "Celmo." I have suffered for the past 26 years from Gout, and have tried various remedies, none of which have been more than palliative in their effects. I have now taken seven bottles of "Celmo" and feel much better, all pains in my joints have disappeared, and I can walk long distances without any inconvenience. My health generally is much better than it has been for a long time, and all giddiness has disappeared, "Celmo," in my case appears to have a marked eliminative effect, and since taking it I have lost all uncomfortable feeling, due, I consider, to an impaired digestion.

You can make any use you like of this letter.

F. C. BURTON, Colonel (late) Indian Army.

ERNEST J. PARRY,
B. Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.,
ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST.

THANET HOUSE,
56A, GREAT DOVER ST.,
LONDON, S. E.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CACHOUS, LONDON,"
TELEPHONE 3912 CENTRAL;

January 16th, 1908.

161208-1.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

**Sample of Tablets received on 14-1-8 from The Celmo Company, marked "Celmo" Seal.**

I have made a careful Chemical examination of the above described sample of Compressed Tablets known as "Celmo," and from my results I am able to certify that they are absolutely free from Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Digitalis, and Colchicum.

I find that these tablets have been prepared from pure drugs of the best possible quality, and contain nothing of an injurious nature whatsoever. The formula from which they are made has been submitted to me, and I am of opinion that it is an excellent one in every way and one which is not capable of improvement.

*Ernest J. Parry.*

**"CELMO" TABLETS.**

FOR THE CURE OF ALL URIC ACID AILMENTS, VIZ.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RHEUMATISM | GOUTY ECZEMA | ECZEMA |
| RHEUMATIC GOUT | GOUT | GOUTY DYSPEPSIA |
| LUMBAGO | SCIATCIA | SUPPRESSED GOUT &c. |

"CELMO" COMPANY, 1, Carlton Street, Regent Square, London, S. W.

Analytical Report and Certificates on application to

Corner Shop,
24, 26, Abdool Reman St.,
Crawford Market, Bombay

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA: **M. T. MADON & CO.**

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
**PAGE & SANDEMAN'S**
Celebrated
**INVALID'S PORT**
Gold Capsule, is
**SECOND TO NONE.**
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATION
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF
**PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,**
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STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON CODE: WN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's**
**Chlorodyne**
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
**COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.**
Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests these too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It immediately relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/12, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, LTD.,
LONDON.
M.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, February 17

The Bombay Mails of 5th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday noon.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ...52 1-16 unchd.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...25·18 unchgd
Bonus 3 per cent. ... ...99 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ...20·45 1/2—0 1/2
Bar Silver Spot... ... ...24 1-8+3-16
Do. 2 months hence. ... ...24 1/8+1/8
Closing Tone of Silver—Weak.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 62 7/8 unchgd
Exchange on India 90 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ... ... 1-3-15 unchgd.
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent since 10th February.
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 1,50,000 For South America.
Council Bills—Extra allotments, Calcutta Rs. 30,000 at 1 4 1-2.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 96 1/2—1/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight . 2 3/16 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 2 3/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 2 5/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 1 1-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 1 3-8 unchgd

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion's | ...£37,240,000 | Inc. £ 730,000 |
| Public Deposits | ...£ 9,10,000 | Inc. £ 1,100,000 |
| Other Deposits | ...£44,200,000 | Dec. £ 600,000 |
| Government Securities | £14,000,000 | unchanged |
| Other Securities | ...£29,100,000 | Dec. £ 500,000 |
| Notes and Gold | ...£28,290,000 | Inc. £ 1,900,000 |

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, February 17.

## COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... Bales. 10,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp .....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ... 200
Do. Day's Imports... ... ... 23,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. Good demand, steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... Quiet but Steady.
Mid-Americans ... ... ... 6·65—3
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ... ... 14 7/8—3

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Delivery | F.-M. | M.-A. | A.-M. | M.-J. | J.-J. | |
| Mid Uplands | 7·75 | 7·73 | 7·70 | 7·67 | 7·61 | |
| S.G. O. C. | —4 | —5 | —5 | —6 | —7 | |
| | J. A. | A.-S. | S.-O. | O.-N. | J.-F. | |
| Liverpool | 7·51 | 7·25 | 6·85 | 6·35 | 6·52 | |
| | —7 | —7 | —7 | —13 | —10 | |

Sales increased yesterday by 5,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.
New York, February 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... | 13,000 |
| Do, Last year ... ... ... | 19,000 |
| Do. Exports to Great Britain ... | ..... |
| Do. Exports to Continent ... ... | 8,000 |

Futures at New York ..... Declined early owing to longs unloading and advanced later on foreign buying.
Do. at New York ..... May 14·53+4

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Cotton at New York ... | 14·55 unchgd |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 8 3/4 unchgd |
| Demand Bills ... ... | 4·86 1/8—3/8 |
| Silver Commercial Bars ... | 52 1/4+2-3 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... | 14·15/16 unchgd |
| Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... | Quiet. |
| Futures at New Orleans ... | March 14·6+10 |
| Do. at New Orleans ... | May 14·25unchgd |

The following are the rates for American Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week :—

| | 10th Feb | 17th Feb | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In Liverpool— | | | |
| Spot ... | 8·14 | 8·05 | —09 |
| Feb-Mar ... | 7·92 | 7·75 | —17 |
| Aug-Sept ... | 7·46 | 7·25 | —21 |
| In New York— | | | |
| Spot ... | 15·40 | 14·95 | —45 |
| Mar Futures ... | 14·88 | 14·52 | —36 |
| May Futures ... | 14·99 | 14·63 | —36 |
| In New Orleans— | | | |
| Spot ... | 15·1-16 | 14·15-16 | —1·8 |
| Mar Futures ... | 15·05 | 14·66 | —39 |
| May Futures ... | 15·24 | 14·75 | —49 |
| Egyptian ... | 14 1/4 | 14·7-8 | +3·8 |

## LINSEED.

LONDON, February 17.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 56 1/2 ... months, Feb-March.
" " Ports, Antwerp.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c. Sellers.

## WHEAT.

LONDON, February 17.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe. 62 lbs ... 38 5/3
Months—Jan-Feb.
Buyers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... ... 39
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Buyers, etc. Buyers.
Tone—Steady.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 58 3/4
Do. Months—March-April.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Firmer.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore — 41
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. ... ... 41 1/4
Do. Months—Mar.-April.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull.
Do. Whether Buyers, etc.;—Sellers.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. ... ... ... 40 3/4
Do. Months—Feb-March.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc —Value.
Tone—Firmer.

## RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... ... 8-7 1/2 Value.

## SUGAR.

Sugar—16 3 1/4—May-August—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

## ARRIVALS.

"Marquis" "Bacquechem" and "Tyningham."

## IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

| | | Solid End. | Hollow End. | Holo. | Prices. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Centres hard round | (No. 3) | 3 at 3 1/2 | 3 3/4 at 3 3/4 | up to 2 1/2 | per cwt. |
| | ( " 4) | | 3 1/2 at 3 3/4 | | |
| | ( " 5) | | 3 3/4 at 3 3/4 | | £ 66 |
| | ( " 6) | | 3 3/4 at 4 | | |
| No. 2 Centres, hard round | (No. 7) | 3 at 3 1/4 | 4 at 4 1/2 | up to 2 1/2 | £ |
| | ( " 8) | | 4 at 4 1/2 | | 67/10 |
| | ( " 9) | | 4 1/2 at 4 3/4 | | |
| X Centres, hard round | | 3 at 4 | 3 3/4 at 4 1/2 | up to 2 1/2 | £ 64 |
| Soft Centres, round | | 3 at 3 3/4 | 3 3/4 at 4 1/2 | " | £ 73 |
| Soft X Centres | | | | | £ 72 |
| Soft Flat X Centres | | | | | £ 70 |
| No. 1 Centres, hard flat | (No. 3) | 3 at 3 3/4 | 3 3/4 at 3 3/4 | up to 2 1/2 | |
| | ( " 4) | | 3 3/4 at 3 3/4 | | |
| | ( " 5) | | 3 3/4 at 3 3/4 | | £ 61 |
| | ( " 6) | | 3 3/4 at 4 | | |
| No. 2 Centres, hard flat | (No. 7) | 3 at 3 3/4 | 4 at 4 1/2 | up to 2 1/2 | |
| | ( " 8) | | 4 at 4 1/2 | | £ 65 |
| | ( " 9) | | 4 1/2 at 4 3/4 | | |
| Flat X | | | | | £ 62 |

| | Cut End. | Hollow End. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Hollows, round hard | B 2 3/4 at 3 | 3 1/4 at 3 1/4 | £ 64 |
| | C 2 3/4 at 2 3/4 | 3 at 3 1/4 | |
| | D 2 3/4 at 2 3/4 | 2 3/4 at 3 1/4 | £ 61 |
| Bengal Hollows, flat hard | B 2 3/4 at 3 | 3 1/4 at 3 1/4 | |
| | C 2 3/4 at 2 3/4 | 3 at 3 1/4 | £ 50 |
| | D 2 3/4 at 2 3/4 | 3 at 3 1/4 | £ 49 |
| Ball Hollows, hard or soft | B 3 at 3 1/2 | 3 at 3 1/4 | soft A £ 70 |
| | M 2 3/4 at 3 | 2 3/4 at 3 | " B £ 68 |
| | | | Hard A £ 68 |
| | | | " B £ 66 |
| | C 2 1/4 at 2 3/4 | 2 1/4 at 2 3/4 | £ 60 |
| | D 2 1/4 at 2 1/4 | 2 1/4 at 2 1/4 | £ 42 |
| | E 2 at 2 1/2 | 2 at 2 1/2 | £ 37 |
| Points usual assortment | | | £ 42 |

# HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
*LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY
J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

In their weekly circular, Messrs. Munn and Co. say :

The predominant feature in cloth market is still the determination of buyers to purchase nothing beyond what is absolutely necessary at present level of values, although they admit goods are cheap compared with the price of the raw materials. Even those Indian shippers who are disposed to operate find their oversea correspondents so apathetic as to discourage them from taking any action. China merchants have placed a few contracts to keep up supplies of regular shops. In the home trade makers find great difficulty in obtaining covering rates for their productions. Some South American outlets have displayed a little more activity. Prices are rather firmer than last Friday.

Yarns.—No important change can be noted in connection with this department, conditions remaining much as reported a week ago. Twist and weft made from American cotton are inquired for in certain directions, but transactions of moment are rare. The figures demanded for ring spinnings do not offer sufficient inducement for users to operate on more than retail lines, turnover in bundles, warps, and beams again being very small. Demand for Egyptian qualities, continues quiet, though prices all round are so far steadily maintained. Export styles are still neglected, and the few offers met with are generally as limits which preclude successful negotiation. Quotations are nominally 1-8d per lb. higher than last week.

Cotton this week has declined 9 points from 8·14 to 8·05 but the local market is not affected. Demand is very poor and dealers are not reducing rates simply on the strength of high prices in Manchester. They know that arrivals later on will be very limited as no one has bought goods for March or April shipment at such high rates and even though demand be poor stock will be reduced and prices will rise. Some firms hold stock of 2-80 and 30 water but are inclined to sell the same. Manchester quotations this week are :

| | |
|---|---|
| 2-80 | 24d. |
| 2-100 | 29d. |
| 2-40 bleached | 13 1-2d. |
| 2-60 " | 17 1-4d. |
| 2-30 " | 12 1-2d. |
| 40 Western | 1-0 5-8d. |

No business was done at these rates. Local quorations are as under ;

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 Water | 10-1 to 0-10-9. |
| 40 " | 0-11-3. |
| 40 Glasgow | 0-11-9. |
| 40 Mule | 0-11-9 |
| 60 grey | 1-0-9. |
| 60 bleached | 1-0-9. |
| 40 grey | 0-11-9. |
| 40 bleached | 0-12-10. |

In mercerised yarn this week there was a good demand of Rangoon buyers who bought from 25 to 30 per cent. of 2-80 and 2-84. Arrivals of goods bought in a low market is heavy which stops prices from rising. In 2-60 there is no demand and goods bought at 20d. result in a loss, although to-day's price is 23 1-2d. for grey and 24 1 2d. for bleached. Dealers are enquiring for 2-84 and 2-80, but prices on account of the rise in Egyptian cotton to 15d. on the side heavy considerably advanced. To day's quotations are 30d. for 2-80 and 31d. for 2-84.

We quote :—

| | | | Per lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2-80 | Grey M. Yarn | Rs. | 1 10 0 |
| 2-80 | Bleached ... | " | 1 11 0 |
| 2-84 | Grey ... | " | 1 11 0 |
| 2-84 | Bleached ... | " | 1 12 0 |
| 2-60 | Grey ... | " | 1 5 0 |
| 2-60 | Bleached ... | " | 1 5 0 |

## GREY GOODS.

In spite of cotton fluctuating between 8 and 8·15 for the last two weeks makers on the other side are not reducing their prices but as per report those makers who are in want of work are eager to accept prices at a little sacrifice rather than allow the looms to be idle. China has done a fair business during the week. In 39 shirtings there is constant inquiry from dealers but the utmost limits obtainable are 6-4 against 7, required by the Manufacturers. We learn that at the close of the last week some firms sold their known qualities of 39 at 6-10 including duty and also 10lb shirting from 7-8 and 3d upwards. Grey shirting 45 is inquired but dealers pay from 8 to 8-3 but makers require 9-4, so business is impossible. In Dhooties there is nothing doing but a firm sold about 175 packages of his known chops at a little under Invoice value although the replacing prices are 3d. more. Mercerised dhooties are in good demand and even this week a fair business was done for March and April. In G. P. Drills there is no business doing. Offers to Shanghai were out at 12·6 but to no purpose and New York price is 13·7.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ballis (Original Fair) | | Rs. | 5 4 0 |
| Do. | (Imitation Fair) | | No goods. |
| Do. | G.Shirtings (Sindurio) | " | 5 10 0 |
| Do. | 100,000 | " | 6 1 6 |
| Do. | 4025 | " | 4 13 0 |
| Do. | 7900 | " | 5 9 0 |
| Do. | Drills Mosque | " | 7 6 0 |
| Do. | Jaccocets No. 18 | " | 3 6 9 |
| Do. | do. No. 636 | " | 2 15 0 |
| Do. | do. No. 138 | " | 2 12 0 |
| Do. | Mulls No. 525 | | No goods. |
| Ritchie, Four Heads | | " | 5 7 0 |
| Do. | No. 1566 | " | 2 2 0 |
| Forbes | No. 651 | " | 5 2 6 |
| Lyon, Shanker | | " | 5 8 0 |
| Do. | No. 1575 | " | 7 0 0 |
| Do. | Bhut Chap | " | 6 8 0 |
| Deuhurst | B | | No goods. |
| Do. | B B | " | 7 4 0 |
| Do. | B B B | " | 8 10 0 |
| Do. | B B B B | " | 6 14 0 |
| Do. | B B B B B | " | 8 8 0 |
| Do. | P S | " | 5 0 0 |
| Bombay C No. 1500 | | " | 5 5 6 |
| Grahams | No. 2730 | " | 5 5 6 |
| Do. | Yellow Horse 3lbs. | " | 5 2 0 |
| Flemings | No. 463 | " | 4 14 0 |
| Macdonalds, Drills Queen | | | No goods. |
| G. P. Drills, American | | " | 10 8 0 |
| Macdonald Mulls ... | 64 | " | 2 7 0 |
| Liepmanns ... ... | 1500s. | " | 9 9 0 |
| Horrocks Shirtings... | M O | " | 12 2 0 |
| Do. do. ... | M H | " | 13 3 0 |
| Do. do. ... | E F | " | 15 10 0 |
| Do. do. ... | S O | " | 19 11 0 |

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 18.

## EXCHANGE.

Market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. for T. T. and Demand and 3 months' credits at 1s. 4 1-4d.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T. T. on London ... ... | 1s. 4 1/16d. | |
| Demand do. ... | 1s. 4 1-16d. | |
| 3 m/s credits on London | 1s. 4 7/32d. to 1s. 4 1-4d. | |
| Demand Marks ... ... | 131 3/4 | |
| Demand Francs ... ... | 108 1/4 | |
| 3 m/s " ... ... | 171 1/2 | |
| 3 m/s Marks ... ... | 138 3/4 | |
| 30 d/s. Hongkong ... ... | 130 1/4 | |
| " Shanghai ... ... | 173 1/2 | |
| " Japan ... ... | 130 1/4 | |

## GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in the morning was done at Rs. 93-13-9 and the same price ruled throughout the day.

## BULLION.

Bar Silver was 3-16 up in London for ready and 1/8 in forward at 24 1/8; New York was 3-8 up at 52 1-4.

Local Gold market was quiet but steady. Both up-country and local demand were moderate and prices fluctuated a little. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices remain unchanged.

London market in silver was quiet but steady and locally it opened at Rs. 63-9 with a quieter tone on account of speculators selling freely and prices at the close remained same. For ready there was a good demand as usual and business of 125 to 150, slabs, wasdone during the day.

## GOLD.

| | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| 97 touch Fakirsett... ... ... ... | 23 | 8 | 0 |
| 97 touch ... ... ... ... | 23 | 1 | 0 |
| National Bank ... ... ... | 24 | 0 | 3 |
| Chartered Bank ... ... ... | 23 | 15 | 9 |
| Sovereigns Shield ... ... ... | 15 | 3 | 6 |
| Do Dragon ... ... ... | 15 | 6 | 3 |
| Australian ... ... ... ... | 24 | 1 | 0 |

## SILVER.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 1/2 Penny ... ... ... ... | 63 | 10 | 0 |
| 17 Penny ready ... ... ... ... | 63 | 8 | 0 |
| Local per tola ... ... ... | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| First Settlement ... ... ... | 63 | 9 | 0 |
| Second ... ... ... ... | 63 | 14 | 0 |

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed: Firm and strong. London price up by 1-8, Demand locally both for ready and forward being good, prices were put up by half anna.

Rapeseed: Firm. London quotation was up by 3, Demand for ready forward being good. Price advanced by 1 anna.

Wheat: Quiet but firm. London price 3d. up. Not much business passing in ready and forward.

Poppy } Firm. Demand for ready moderate and
Mowra } prices maintained.
Gingelly } Firm. Demand moderate and tone of
Casterseed } the market firm.
Cottonseed }

| Description. | | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Linseed, Bold ... | ... | Rs. 9 15 6 |
| Linseed, Small ... | ... | " 9 13 0 |
| RAPESEED— | | |
| Brown Cawnpore ... | ... | Rs. 6 7 |
| Yellow do. ... | ... | " 6 8 |
| Do. Gujarat ... | ... | " 7 6 |
| Poppyseed ... | ... | " 9 10 |
| Castorseed ... | ... | " 33 to 34 |
| Mowraseed... ... | ... | " 6 8 |
| Maize ... ... | ... | " 32 to 33 |
| Groundnuts ... | ... | " 38 to 42 |
| Mustardseed ... | ... | " 81 to 86 |
| Gingellyseed ... | ... | " 36 to 40 |
| Khandesh Howri ... | ... | |
| Gulbarga do. ... | ... | |
| Kalbur do. ... | ... | " 44 to 45 |
| Harsi ... | ... | |
| White Gin, Bold 95/15 | | |
| Do. do do 85/15 | | " 40 to 44 |
| Do. do. do. 75/25... | | |
| Do. Mixed 50-50 ... | | |
| Do. Gin, Small 50/50... | | " 39 to 40 |
| Do. do. 85/15... | | |
| Gin, Black Beaver ... | | " 37 to 38 |
| Do. do. Gadag ... | | |
| Gin Red Khandwa ... | | |
| Do. Meggi ... | | " 41 to 43 |
| Do. Yellow Hinganghat | | |
| Do. do. Secunderabad | | " 46 to 50 6 |
| Do. do. Gujarat | | |
| Do. Black Kutni | | |
| Do. Ahmedabad... | | " 36 to 37 |
| WHEAT— | | |
| Choice Pissi ... | ... | " 41 |
| Delsi 70/30 ... | ... | " 40 |
| Kathi ... ... | ... | " 37 |
| Hard Red... ... | ... | " 35 |
| Jubulpore... ... | ... | " 38 |
| Cawnpore Pissi ... | ... | " 39 |
| Cottonseed ... ... | ... | " 33 8 to 34 8 |

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seed by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 16th February :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat ... ... | ... | 5,222 cwts |
| Linseed ... ... | ... | 4,983 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseed | ... | 1,956 " |
| Gingellyseed ... | ... | 13,891 " |
| Poppyseed ... ... | ... | 167 " |
| Groundnuts ... | ... | 6,123 " |
| Castorseed ... ... | ... | 11,085 " |
| Rice ... ... | ... | 4,911 " |
| Myrabollams ... | ... | 5,995 " |
| Cottonseed... ... | ... | 24,212 " |
| Mowraseed... ... | ... | 127 " |
| Gram ... ... | ... | 7,175 " |
| Joowar ... ... | ... | 4,888 " |
| Maize ... ... | ... | 183 " |

## LOCAL YARN.

Fortnightly sale from Hongkong 7,500 b.lts. Unsold Stock about 5,000 bales. Exchange 131 1/2.

Tone of Market firm and prices have advanced by one dollar.

## SHARES.

The market is dull, business being very limited, and high prices of cotton have kept prices of mill shares declining though with a very few exceptions. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,452 1-2; Bank of India's are unchanged at Rs. 64 1-2 and Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs. 53 to Rs. 53 1-2; Bank of Burma's are steady at Rs. 117; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 10 and People's Bank of India shares have changed hands at Rs. 32 and Rs. 32 1-2 X.D. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown and Co. shares have improved to Rs. 309; Badham Pile's are steady at Rs. 134; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation have changed hands at Rs. 437 1-2 X. D.; Bamaukua's are quiet at Rs. 9 1-2; the Bombay E.S. and Tramway's Co. Ld. preference shares have improved to Rs. 154 X. D. and ordinary shares have ruled at and about Rs. 94; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ld., ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 312 1-2 to Rs. 315 C. D. and preference shares are steady at Rs. 280 C. D.; Central India Mining Co. shares have advanced to Rs. 340; Kemp's are unchanged at Rs. 175; the Oriental E. S. Life Assurance Co. shares are steady at Rs. 205; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have ruled at and about Rs. 735; Shivraj Press are quiet at Rs. 20; Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ld. ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 9 1-2, preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 60 and diffared at Rs. 61; Treacher's are steady at Rs. 560. In mill companies, Bombay United have declined to Rs. 340; Century Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 275: Central India's are unchanged at Rs. 1,620; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have gradually declined to Rs. 1,110, Currimbhoy's to Rs. 975; David's have closed steady at Rs. 377 1-2; Fazulbhoy Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 730, Finlay's at and about Rs. 240; Jamsaeds are steady at Rs. 165; Khattau Makanji Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 720; Kohinoor's have ruled at and about Rs. 685; Laxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 1,575; Manockjee Petits, with very few transection, have kept at and about Rs. 3,325; Morarji Goculdas Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 3,160; New Great Eastern are unchanged at Rs. 175, Standard at Rs. 1,092 1-2; Swan Mill shares have changed hand at Rs. 245; Swadeshi's have declined to Rs. 1,145, Press shares are steady; Indian Cotton at Rs. 130; Mofussil's at Rs. 787; New Berar's at Rs. 535; Volkart's have advanced to Rs. 640. In railway companies, Tapti Valley have improved to Rs. 455; Ahmedabad Prantij are quiet at Rs. 815, Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 120; Amritsar Patti at Rs. 123. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

## COTTON.

Liverpool in the morning was 3 points down and New York remained unchanged; Good Broach opened at Rs. 321 and Fine Broach declined to Rs. 335. Very little business was done at these rates. The opener being 9 points up good Broach advanced to Rs. 338 1-2 and fine to Rs. 339 at which rates moderate business was done. Market for forward remaind firm. Prices for ready were 1 to 2 per cent. up in other stapled goods. Moderate business has been done by both the mills and exporters.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day :—

| Bales. | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Khangaum | ...Volkart Brof ... | 292 |
| 300 | Poolgaon | ...Gaddum & Co ... | 298 |
| 100 | Karanja | ... do ... | 290 |
| 300 | Bengal | ...Ralli Bros ... | 242 245 |
| 100 | Meeruj | ...Finlay Muir & Co ... | 320 |
| 100 | Khandeish (Wet) | ...Morarji Mill ... | 248 |
| 100 | do | ...E D Master ... | 263 |
| 100 | Mhowra | ...Century Mills ... | 250 |
| 250 | Bhavnagar Bethia | ...A Blaschech & Co ... | 263 |
| 100 | Khandeish | ...A Moritz & Co ... | 266-266½ |
| 300 | Methia | ...D Sassoon & Co Ld... | 265-266 |
| 300 | Bengal | ...Indo-China Mills ... | 234-242½ |
| 100 | do | ...Currimbhoy Mills ... | 255 |
| 700 | do | ...W. Wolf & Sons ... | 234-249 |
| 100 | Amraoti | ...Gold Mohur Mills ... | 202 |

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ... | 251 | Ready. |
| " F Good ... | 245 | " |
| Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ... | 271 | " |
| " F. Good ... | 256 | " |
| Sind Punjab Fine ... | 269 | " |
| " F. Good ... | 254 | " |
| Khandesh Fine ... | 274 | " |
| " F. Good ... | 268 | " |
| Amraoti Fine ... | 289 | " |
| " " F. Good ... | 281 | " |
| Akola Khangaum Fine ... | 290 | " |
| " F. Good ... | 282 | " |
| Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ... | 300 | " |
| " F. Good ... | 282 | " |
| Yeotmal Fine ... | 304 | " |
| " F. Good ... | 297 | " |
| Nagpore Fine ... | 312 | " |
| " F. Good ... | 304 | " |
| Wardha Hinganghat Fine ... | 313 | " |
| " F. Good ... | 305 | " |
| Methia Fine ... | 274 | " |
| " F. Good ... | 249 | " |
| Broach Gin Good ... | 323 | Mar. |
| " Fine ... | 327 | " |
| Sawginned Dharwar Good ... | 323 | A.-M. |
| Coompta Ginned Good ... | 320 | " |
| Westerns ... " ... | 310 | " |

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 17th Feb:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh ... ... ... | 4,597 | Bales. |
| Central India ... ... | 2,578 | " |
| Barsi and Nagur ... ... | 2,710 | " |
| Berar ... ... ... | 9,912 | " |
| Central Provinces ... ... | 1,845 | " |
| Comrse... ... ... | 16,342 | " |
| Dholera ... ... ... | 2,547 | " |
| Broach... ... ... | 1,493 | " |
| Coompta and Dharwar ... | 18 | " |
| Westerns ... ... ... | 241 | " |
| Bengals (N. W. P.) ... | 991 | " |
| Bengals (Rajputana) ... | 851 | " |
| Sind ... ... ... | 121 | " |
| Persian ... ... ... | 19 | " |
| Total ... | 22,714 | Bales. |

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

| Growths. | Total for the week, ending 17th Feb. 1909. | Total to date (in bales) since, Oct. 1st 1909 | Oct. 1st 1908 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. |
| Khandeish ... ... | 20,482 | 227,707 | 244,416 |
| Central India... ... | 11,438 | 98,533 | 56,563 |
| Barsee and Nagur ... | 13,796 | 175,817 | 49,016 |
| Berar ... ... | 25,427 | 363,829 | 255,919 |
| Central Provinces ... | 12,722 | 219,930 | 112,088 |
| Total Comras... ... | 83 865 | 1,185,806 | 718,902 |
| Dholla ras ... ... | 9,437 | 75,828 | 58,176 |
| Broach ... ... | 10,623 | 18,142 | 12,196 |
| Compta and Dharwar. | 412 | 6,359 | 30,418 |
| Westerns ... ... | 345 | 5,400 | 4,763 |
| Bengals (N. W. Provinces) ... ... | 6,217 | 359,407 | 226,559 |
| Bengals (Rajputana)... | 5,350 | 41,760 | 10,598 |
| Sind ... ... ... | 1,850 | 32,867 | 9,055 |
| Persian ... ... ... | 74 | 1,924 | 504 |
| Americans ... ... ... | ... | 518 | 6,037 |
| Egyptian ... ... ... | ... | 397 | 2,538 |
| Other sorts... ... ... | ... | 96 | 402 |
| Total ... | 118,175 | 1,737,504 | 10,80,443 |

LIVERPOOL, February 18.

Opening Tone and Prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... | Steady |
| Estimated Sales ... ... | 10,000 |
| Total Imports ... ... | Nil |

Future Delivery Prices :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Feb.—Mar. ... ... ... | 7·84+9 |
| Mar.—Apr. ... ... ... | 7·82+9 |
| Apr.—May. ... ... ... | 7·78+9 |
| May—June ... ... ... | 7·77+10 |
| June—July ... ... ... | 7·68+7 |
| July—Aug. ... ... ... | 7·66+19 |
| Aug.—Sept. ... ... ... | 7·34+9 |
| Sept.—Oct. ... ... ... | 6·24+9 |
| Oct.—Nov. ... ... ... | 6·13+8 |

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 18th February :—

| | 1909-10 | 1908-09 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week ... | 1,18,175 | 89,315 | + 28,860 |
| | 1909-10 | 1908-09 | |
| Ropts from 1st Oct. to 17th Feb. ... | 17,37,504 | 1080,448 | +6,57,056 |
| | 1909-10 | 1908-09 | |
| Shipts for the week, Europe... ... | 20,830 | 53,972 | — 33,142 |
| China, Japan and Coast Ports... ... | 17,711 | 32,784 | — 15,073 |
| Total ... ... | 38,541 | 86,756 | — 48,215 |
| Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 17th Feb... | 1909-10 | 1908-09 | |
| Europe ... ... | 471,257 | 273,294 | +197,983 |
| China ... ... | 43 028 | 9,760 | + 33,268 |
| Japan ... ... | 403,102 | 270,813 | +132,289 |
| Coast Ports ... ... | 18,416 | 8,606 | + 9,810 |
| Total ... ... | 935,803 | 562,473 | +373,330 |
| Afloat in harbour, Europe ... ... | 7,339 | 43,78 | + 2,961 |
| China, Japan and Coast Ports ... ... | 7,638 | 8,581 | — 973 |

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 22nd Jan. 1910—3,408 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st October to 13th Dec. 1909—3,482 bales.

## FREIGHT.

Except for a line of 2,000 tons seeds Feb. at 16-6 and March at 15, no large business is reported.

Buyers are holding back and business is consequently small. Some rates were done to finish off immediate requirements, but otherwise there is no business.

Market closes quiet.

| Ports. | Current Month. Seed. | Cotton. | Next Month. Seed. | Cotton. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antwerp ... | 15 6 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 6 |
| Dunkirk ... | 16 0 | 16 6 | 15 6 | 16 0 |
| Havre ... ... | 16 6 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 6 |
| Hull ... ... | 15 6 | ..... | 15 0 | ..... |
| Liverpool ... | 16 6 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 6 |
| Marseilles ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Genoa ... ... | 16 6 | 17 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 |
| London... ... | 16 6 | ..... | 15 0 | — |
| Hamburg ... | 16 6 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 6 |
| Venice ... | 17 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 |
| Open Ports ... | ... | April-May-June | | 15 6 |

## COAL.

| | Ready. Rs. | Forwards. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Heliger's Anthracite Coal ... | 14 | 14 1/2 |
| " Standard " | 13 | 13 1/2 |

## SUGAR.

Since last report our market has improved very much with very good demand both from up-country and local, and prices have gone up 4 1. per cwt all round. Clearances from the Bazar are good.

Home Market is firm with a fair business doing in Java. A small business has been done in T M O, June-July 14s. and July-Sept 13s. 7d. to 13s. 8d. F B K.

The following are the Home rates :—

| | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B R B Feb./April ... | 16 | 3 | F B Harbour. |
| T M O Aug/Oct ... | 13 | 8 1/2 | " |
| 16/18 " ... | 13 | | " |

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks :—

| | Rs. | a. | s | d. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Z K Z ... | 15 | 8—16 | 6 | F B H | Stocks | 1,500 bags. |
| B R B ... | 13 | 9—15 | 4 | " | " | 5,000 " |
| T M O ... | 12 | 6 6—15 | 1 | " | " | 8,000 " |
| 15-18 ... | 10 | 15—13 | 3 | " | " | 35,000 " |
| Mauritius.. | 11 | 15 | | | " | 140,000 " |

## PENANG TIN INGOTS.

Penang market advanced by dollars 1·50 to 2·00 and locally prices were put up to Rs. 40-8. Demand fair. Market steady.

## IVORY.

This week we have nothing fresh to report. Once the native marriages take place abundantly, dealers anticipate a good demand both up-country and local very shortly. At the Antwerp sales this week 90 tons, principally Congo, were catalogued. Prices ruled about £2 per cwt over last Antwerp sales, being about equal to London prices last week.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales, 26th April :—

| Tons. | cwts. | qrs. | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | East Indian. |
| | 13 | 3 | 3 | Abyssinian. |
| | 10 | 0 | 0 | Egyptian. |
| | 3 | 0 | 11 | West Coast African. |
| 3 | 16 | 3 | 14 | |

Deliveries since January Auctions 21 Tons.

STATISTICS.

| | 1910 | 1909 | 1908 | 1907 | 1906 | 1905 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imported 1st Jan. to 31st Jan. ... | 36 | 48 | 44 | 39 | 38 | 39 |
| Deliveries Ditto ... | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| Stock to 31st Jan. ... | 115 | 131 | 104 | 74 | 84 | 88 |
| Landed during Jan.. | 36 | | | | | |
| Deliveries Ditto ... | 2 | | | | | |

## METALS.

Copper : During the week London market declined by 10 and at £70 F. B. H. Locally prices advanced by four annas having up-country and local demand fairly good and about 300 bundles have been sold.

Yellow Metal : Home market remained unchanged at £58 F.B.H. and locally prices are well maintained. Fair demand during the week and about 500 bundles have been sold.

Spelter : Nothing fresh to report.

We quote :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper Brasiers 4×4 ... ... | | | lbs. 21 | Rs. 58 4 |
| | | | 28 | |
| | | | 35 | |
| | | | 42 | |
| | | | 56 | Rs. 56 8 |
| | | | 63 | |
| | | | 70 | |
| | | | 77 | |
| | | | 84 | |
| Yellow Metal Sheets ... ... | | | 21 | |
| | | | 28 | |
| | | | 35 | |
| | | | 42 | Rs. 46 0 |
| | | | 49 | " 46 12 |
| | | | 56 | |
| Tin Ingots. ... ... ... | | | ... | " 40 8 |
| Spelter | S | M | ... | |
| | M | M | ... | |
| | | J | ... | " 19 6 |
| | | G | ... | |
| Georgshutte | | | ... | " 23 10 |
| Copper Ingots | K | S | ... | " 49 12 |
| Copper She

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

### LIBERAL CONFESSION.

Mr. Winston Churchill has a singular felicity for employing his undoubted powers of thought and speech to give his friends an unpleasant time. Four years ago the Chinese slavery pester had scarcely disappeared from the hoardings, when he informed the House of Commons that it was uncommonly like an imposture. No doubt the rest of the Liberal world would have discovered the fact somewhat hastily before many months were over, but our young Cato of rigid virtue forced the imposture to the front and threw upon it the limelight of his genius for phrase-making, showing with startling distinctness the hollowness of the cry that had given his party a monstrous majority. This time, writes a London correspondent, according to a statement of Mr. Walter Long, he has not even waited for the elections to finish before denouncing the Liberals' chief and most effective weapon. He does not object to Tariff Reform on economic grounds. In other words, he thinks Tariff Reform would not bear hardly on the workman, and the electors have been bamfoozled. The dispairing females who shriek to us from hoarding not to tax their food; the pathetic babes who appear to us not to starve them; the malignant peers who point at us with Mephistophelian fingers; the John Bull who defends his loaf with a bread-sword—all these placards, in Mr. Churchill's opinion, are impostures. Having secured a majority, the Liberals can afford to laugh at the simplicity of their dupes. Unfortunately the dupes have memories, and another election may not be far off.

### ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS.

The National Gallery Trustees have finished their selection of pictures from the Salting Bequest and they appear to have done their work in the only entirely satisfactory way—that is with an eye on the strength and weakness of the National Gallery. Several ill-represented schools and masters will receive welcome additions. Franz Halls and Jan Steen, with examples of whose work we are not yet worthily provided, between them contribute five pictures new to the country's collection. The French section, again will be strenghtened just where it is needed, by the addition of a Millet and a Corot, to say nothing of thirty-two drawings by Jean Francois Clouet. Indeed, the drawings left by Mr. Salting are, in some ways the most remarkable feature of collection. There is a Holbein drawing of More's daughter, Margaret Roper, and six vatteaus besides, while Rembrandt and Canaleto are each represented by twice that number. The outstanding charactaristic of the National Gallery has alwas been, not its display of this or that master work but its representative nature as a whole. This Salting Bequest, thanks to the efforts of the selectors, will greatly strengthen this characteristic.

### "BLIND MOUTHS."

Everything changes, and not always for the better. It is impossible to read the works of any former age without realising how many vigorous, expressive words we have lost. Polysyllabic concoctions of Latin or of Greek can always be invented. The disappearance of a genuine bit of Anglo-Saxon is, in its way, a national calamity. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the guest of the New Vagabond Club on Saturday night, bewailed the fact that there was no society to look after these threatened terms. It is indeed a pity. If it were only a matter of antiquarian or academic interest, the question would hardly be of interest to the public. Literature, however, is built with words, those who remember Oliver Wendell Holmes's Latinised stanza will realise how precious is our native language. It is a bad sign when a people loses interest in its vocabulary, and in all nationalist movements, whether in fifteenth century Bohemia or twentieth-century Ireland, a linguistic pride has made itself apparent. With no yoke, imaginary or other wise, to throw off, it is difficult to arouse enthusiasm in an Englishman for his glorious language. A society formed for the purpose would have an uphill task, but a great and useful one.

### HUMAN RATS.

As the floods subside the Apaches assault Paris. Queer stories are told of the pillaging of abandoned suburbs and encounters between the police and ruffian bands. One Apache is reported to have been lynched by infuriated inhabintents. We neither know whether the story is true nor whether to hope it is false. Quick justice would do these wretches much good, though the lynching is not a form of justice to be recommended to a civilised city. It is pardonable, however, to read with considerable pleasure the adventures of an Apach who on being caught grew over-restive. He threatened, they say, to sink the boat in which he was being removed by three gendarmes. Thereupen, in self-defence, they tied a rope round his waist, threw him overboard, and towed him through the muddy water. When hauled out he was nearly dead with exhaustion and terror, and is now suffering pneumonia. A rough-and-ready method of salvation, But doesn't it serve him right? And wouldn't the rest of them be the better for a ducking?

### THE WORLD'S PORTS.

The statistics of registered tonnage in the world's seaports, issued by the American Chamber of Commerce are not very pleasant reading for Englishman. The table shows that New York now stands at the head of the list as regards the foreign trade in her harbour. The amount of tonnage is 12,154,780 tons, shewing an increase in ten years of 56·4 per cent. To London are attributed 41,160,367 tons or a gain or 22·4 per cent. while Antwerp has 11,211,803 tons, a gain of 11 per cent, London sinks to third place, and Hamburg comes a good fourth. The Chamber of Commerce notes that Antwerp owes much to the splendid improvement in her port facilities, and the means of handling traffic which gives her one of the finest and best equipped harbours in the world. In Great Britain there has been no special effort to give an impetus to her shipping or foreign trade. We have yet to gain the advantage from ths reconstitution of the Port of London. New York, of course over a great deal to the advantages of her harbour. But the 'Telegraph" points out that no reference is made in the statistic to Montreal, which is going ahead by leaps and bounds and in the opinion of many experts, will one day become the biggest port of North America.


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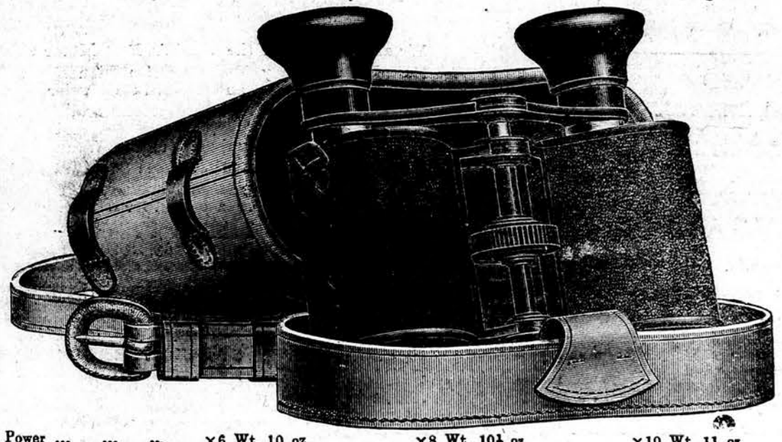

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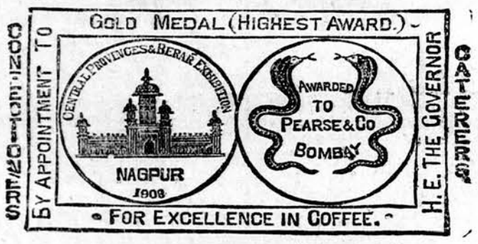


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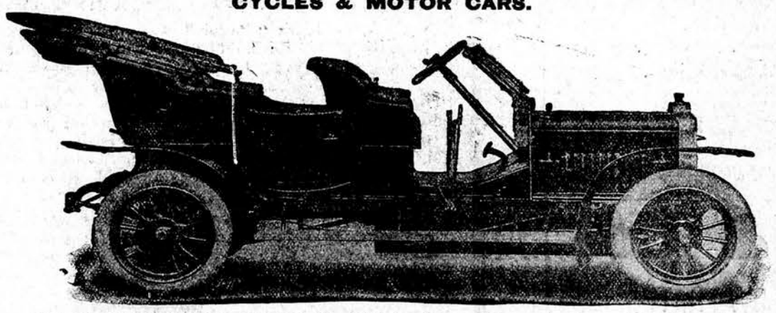

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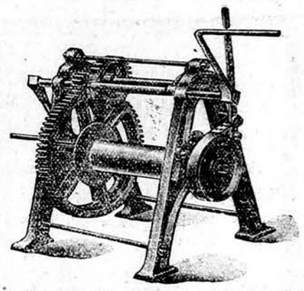

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